# The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, AND COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

**Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at**

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

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# The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885.

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**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

| | 1M | 2M | 3M | 6M | 1Y |
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| One inch..... | $2 00 | $2 50 | $3 00 | $5 00 | $8 00 |
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Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
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Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ALSO
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM,
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CATAWISSA, PA.
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Collections made in any part of America.

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Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
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Office in Columbian building, 2nd floor.
*To be open at all hours during the day.*
Nov. 28-1y

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| | Assets. |
|---|---|
| Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn | $7,078,220 |
| Royal of Liverpool | 13,500,000 |
| Lancashire | 10,000,000 |
| Fire Association, Philadelphia | 4,163,716 |
| Phœnix, of London | 5,266,376 |
| London & Lancashire, of England | 1,769,970 |
| Hartford of Hartford | 3,273,050 |
| Springfield Fire and Marine | 2,082,580 |

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These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
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Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
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Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
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Oct. 24, [—

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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
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BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,
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Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

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Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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Corner Main & Market Sts.
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April 25-1y

**H. G. Eshleman,**
Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.
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Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.
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BY MAIL POST-PAID.

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Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man. Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable, so found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.
The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all—*London Lancet.*
There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*
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Jan. 9-4w d

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for
**Infants and Children**
What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
Castoria.
When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms.
Castoria.
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**"Castoria is so well adapted to Children that I recommend it as superior to any medicine known to me."**—H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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**An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An instantaneous Pain-reliever.**

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Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Jan 9-6t


## SELECT STORY.

### THE GIRL ZOE.

There stands to-day, as there has stood for fifty years and more, a handsome, double-fronted mansion, solid and spacious, on a southwest corner of Walnut street, not far east of Broad. Its well-preserved gable faces the cross street, and high up beneath the slope of the roof there used to be a curious, fan-shaped casement, whose frame could be turned inward and hooked up against the low attic ceiling when the small chamber needed light or ventilation. This odd window disappeared years ago and with it the memory of a tale that hung thereby. A modern French roof has displaced the gable, and in its recesses has vanished the little attic room around which hovered a vague romance known to a past generation. The house itself—now a first-class boarding establishment—can lay no claim to the mystery that settles like dust around a deserted mansion. Busy feet, permanent or transient, hurry through the halls and echo in the apartments once exclusively the abode of a proud and wealthy family. Chambermaids sing as they beat up the beds in what were chambers of state, while waiters polish the parlor mirrors to a whistled tune or imitate artistic dreams in the shapes of dampish napkins in the soup-flavored dining rooms. There is nothing except the old-time and elaborate cornices to recall the original dwellers within those walls, when they formed the home of a merchant prince of the old school, and even they have lost their proportions, since the rooms have been partitioned to make the most of the space in their present sordid plan.

Yet this was once the handsome and even stately abode of a much respected family, whose lofty name need not be written here. They were of English stock and in old colonial times had left tilted kindred behind them in the dear old mother country. Loyal to their adopted land during its struggle for independence, peace brought back to them the right to indulge in family ties and the friendship of consanguinity.

It was ever after a family custom to send the heir (they were not a prolific race and the only son generally inherited his father's undivided wealth) over the seas to make "the tour," in company with his lordly cousins and thus acquire the courtly grace and stately manners which were the distinguishing traits of these fortune gentlemen. This journey invariably succeeded the son's collegiate course and was followed on his return by a gradual induction into the business life and a final assumption of its cares and duties, together with his marriage to some suitably distinguished lady, fitted to share and bear the honors of his lofty station.

As it was somewhat difficult to secure a wife equal to so high a destiny, it had become a family custom for the lady-mother to assist her son in his search. In the case of the handsome young collegian expected home from his completed studies, more than fifty years ago, fate had been smilingly busy. The guardian of a Southern heiress—a distant cousin, whose charming picture the young gentleman had once seen and admired, and who he had met years before—had written to beg that his lovely ward might be received by the Walnut street family during his own temporary absence in Europe. A delighted assent to the plan followed by arrangements for her reception, all preceded the coming of the heir, and the mother and her pet attendant had been so busy, the maid exercising her rare taste in decorating the guest's apartment—the lady looking on, and commenting on the effect—that the latter was scarce dressed in time to receive the young favorite of fortune concerning whom the parents had both tacitly concluded to feel favorably on their son's account.

Zoe (that was the pretty name of the favorite maid who had done so much towards the embellishment of the young visitor's rooms) was indefatigable in her mistress' behalf, and completing her toilet while she rested before her mirror succeeded in making the still handsome matron look so well as to elicit a compliment from her gracious lord, to the delight of the grateful girl, a friendless orphan rescued from want and maybe temptation by the stately benefactress to whom she was devoted in return.

Zoe was full of eager interest in the anticipative bride of the handsome young gentleman whose portrait graced his mother's boudoir and about whom that lady had even condescended from her high estate to speak to her waiting-maid on rare occasions.

He was dark in complexion, with a rich glow on his cheek; he had brilliant black eyes and hair, and a fine manly form, on which the susceptible servant loved to gaze in secret. Zoe thought his bride should be fair, with golden hair and a beautiful white skin. Oddly enough those were the characteristics of her own marked beauty. It did not so much matter about the eyes, she concluded. Hers were singularly beautiful and of that color that seems to change with emotion. Sometimes they were a dark, bluish-gray; again they looked brown, and once, when she became angry at the waiter for a fellow-servant's joccse familiarity, they flashed until they looked quite black. Standing on the upper landing she peeped over the balustrade to get the first glimpse at Miss Adele's fur-wrapped figure, when the sound of carrige wheels had told of her coming. She was the first to see the Southern beauty and, though she murmured to herself "What a pity! She's a brunette!" she did not feel at all saddened by the discovery.

There was great satisfaction in the Walnut street mansion that evening. Adele, as she was called, pleased the father and mother even more than at their first meeting years ago. She, in her turn, admired the son's portrait, said he had wonderfully improved and was delighted to learn he was expected soon. If a certain arrogance and willfulness marked her manner at times attributed it to her position as a great heiress and granddaughter of an English earl, who had never known any control save her own fancy and had been accustomed to flattery and servile attention all her life. No wonder that she was a little imperious, was their conclusion, and no one dissented from it but Zoe. Hers was a silent and unimportant opinion, however, and so nobody thought of it.

Even heiresses of noble blood are subject to the disappointments and inconveniences of destiny. Adele had had to acknowledge this vexatious truth, when her maid—a trained femme de chambre and a French woman—fell ill and perversely died, just as they were about to start for Philadelphia. Her place was temporarily supplied for the journey, but until she could find a maid in the city she should be quite in despair, as she had confided to her hostess the night she arrived.

The lady of the mansion at once conquered the dilemma by transferring poor Zoe's services to her captious and exacting guest, and, for the first time since she had been received under the protection of the Walnut street lady, the poor young orphan found cause for complaint.

They were very nearly one age, these young people, but there similarity ceased. The Southern girl was jealous, passionate, unjust and capricious. The immense gulf between their social estate, the totally different order of their beauty, seemed natural barriers to petty envy or personal pique on the young ladies' part. It did not prove so. Adele was proud enough, but of dignity she knew nothing. Zoe possessed artistic skill in devising styles suited to her own fair face, and would appear daily with some new and becoming fancy in the dressing of her hair. With cool insolence Adele would order its disarrangement at once and the reproduction of the tabooed style in her pretty locks. When Zoe obeyed in gloomy silence the young tyrant was nearly always disappointed in the effect and sure to visit the chagrin on the pretty blonde.

No wonder the latter was an utter skeptic as to the charms of the heiress, whose caprice rendered her wretched. No matter what her thoughts, however, gratitude to her benefactress sealed her lips. She bore, what she hoped might be a passing trial, in silence.

But tears and pallor only increased Zoe's beauty, and one night (the family had just rolled away in their carriage to some fine party in Adele's honor, the toilette for which was so grand as to cost the poor maid many a stifled heart-pang ere it was pronounced perfect), she stood in the grand library, a discarded wrap of crimson satin and white down thrown upon her arm and her eyes by chance upon the opposite mirror.

What saw she there?

A face so fair and winsome that her sweet reflection smiled upon her and a warm heart-thrill of pleasure almost consoled her for all she had borne.

Was Zoe so vain? Ah, who can say how great the temptation is for a poor girl to prize the beauty that is her only dower!

That was long, long ago, and it would puzzle anyone to trace in the dull walls of the upper end of the present bare dining room in this Walnut street house any likeness to that grandly furnished, richly decorated apartment; yet it has happened, so it is whispered, that more than one belated boarder, groping his unlighted way toward the ice-pitcher, that stands where she once stood, feels something like a chill blast strike him, and suddenly a nebulous vision of a girl with shining hair and darkly wistful eyes, holding some richly colored drapery on her arm, glides by and is gone even before he fully feels her presence.

The mirrors of half a century since were either rarer or finer than those in use to-day. Zoe's image, as shown in the fine French plate, so pleased her eyes as to absorb her other faculties. The stopping of carriage wheels, a ring on the bell and footsteps close beside her were all unheard till a deep rich voice cried joyfully, "Adele, my charming cousin, what a marvel of beauty you've grown to be," and the arms of an admiring stranger were thrown around her with brotherly freedom. "Oh, sir; you are mistaken," Zoe murmured, as with blushing cheeks and downcast eyes she slipped through his clasp; "the ladies are absent and I—am only a poor dressing maid."

Some persons place great value on their first impressions. Evidently the son and heir was one of those. He never changed his opinion of Zoe's grace and beauty from that night when he came unannounced for the purpose of enjoying a family surprise (unless, indeed, it increased as he watched her from day to day and saw how unsuspectingly she yielded to the spell of his skillfully displayed fascinations).

The old story of the charmed bird was revived in this weak girl's struggles against a power her frightened conscience vainly bade her fly from.

But she was friendless, homeless, without aid or shelter if she left the place where every wile of her own blind love and the collegian's admiring eyes and tender voice were holding her bound like an enchantment.

A devotion that usurps the place of reason had seized upon her. The son and heir had already told her of his love and she believed him.

She listened when he reminded her of the effect produced on him by her beauty. He had thought her a lady of birth and fortune. It was the blind blunder of Fate that she was born in seclusion and poverty and it was his privilege to correct the gross error and place her where Nature had meant her to shine.

Not in a moment, nor without some strategy, for there were absurd prejudices to overcome, difficulties to surmount, obstacles to conquer and reconcile, etc.

He had a plausible tongue, this handsome collegian, and when he explained his plan for private marriage, a year spent with him in study and polish on the continent, during which his cousin Adele would be no doubt happily married to somebody else, and pictured his parents reconciled and rejoicing in his happiness, Zoe's heart overflowed with tremulous joy and she clung to him in a flutter of hope and pride.

The jealous Southerner meantime, utterly ignorant of all these devices, smiled coquetishly on the lover and the proud parents were prouder than ever. It was all right; they had secured wealth, family and beauty for their favored boy, who seemed to complacently accept those triple blessings and to bestow on his future fiance all the courtesy and attention the position required.

Two months were thus spent in wooing; then early in the springtime the son would set sail to join his lordly cousins in the Continental tour, from which he would return in autumn and claim his Southern bride. Zoe heard this plan whispered between Adele and her future mother-in-law and with secret joy counted on the overthrow of one who treated her with daily increasing severity or insolent scorn. Adele's love had not softened her temper; on the contrary, it doubled her exactions.

She may have detected her cousin's admiring eyes as they rested covertly on her pretty maid, or it may have been the girl's exasperating beauty, but the tyrannical orders and changes and cunning devices to exhaust Zoe's strength and patience would have succeeded were it not for the orphan's sustaining love and hope. The trial would soon be over; in a few days the handsome heir would sail and she with him as his wife. All their plans were properly arranged. He would start a day in advance and be prepared to meet her in New York with a clergyman when she secretly followed him.

The assurance she had received that this heartless plan to burden his future with a loveless, uncongenial wife was totally without his sanction rendered Zoe pitiless to her tormentor. Her firm belief in a future triumph over the narrow distinctions of social life quieted her conscience towards his parents, and for him she had only unbounded faith and immeasurable love. Still she hoped and even hinted that he would give the heiress cousin at the last to understand that his heart was irrevocably fixed on another—cruel and relentless as she was—and hard as she had made those months of servitude, Zoe pitied her now that the end was come.

Her small parcel made up ready when the time came, Zoe stood in her little attic chamber on the morning of the last day. Her lover had charged her to remain there during his family leave-taking and thus avoid suspicion, and she had promised. Only one day of separation and then those two should be united, never to part. She had received his instructions how to leave the city, where to meet him, etc., and now looked through the fan shaped window that she had opened wide down upon the waiting carriage below.

A wild yearning to hear his voice, to be near him, though unseen, overcame her, she forgot her pledge to stay away and stole softly downward. They were in the library, the door was open and from the spot where she had crouched on the staircase she could not only hear, but see the group as they gathered round the table.

The father was speaking. It was in reference to a legal paper that lay before them, one which Adele had at the last moment produced for her cousin's signature, and to which that young gentleman seemed to have referred with a spirit of wounded pride. The parents were both conciliatory; his father begged him to remember that it was merely a written agreement in the spirit of his own voluntary promise. His mother subjoined that it was perfectly natural that Adele, who gave so much, should desire some palpable proof of his devotion—some actual memento of an affection to be tried by a long absence.

"And have I not given her my solemn word—my oath—that she and she only reigns in my heart," protested the son, with noble warmth. "It seems like doubting a passion I have so often sworn to—a love so unspeakable and changeless that—but I will sign it with all my heart, Adele; only do not doubt me; it seems to tear my poor heart."

A strange sound, like some one strangling for air, was heard for an instant, but Adele, in speaking, closed the partly open door and it was lost.

She merely meant to defend her precaution. "It was her terror of the effect of separation," she said, "but it was all gone now," and so they parted fondly and hopefully and father and son entered the carriage. As the coachman started the horses a wild cry was heard high up in the air, and just as they cleared the cross street there came flying through that little gable window a straight and slender form, like an arrow from a bow, and with a dreadful sough it fell upon the sidewalk and never once moved afterwards. As the carrige jolted over the cobbles the elder man saw it; his companion was fastening the window at his side and thus missed the dreadful sight. The father did not allude to the occurrence, which was the cause of the young gentleman's taking some useless trouble on the following day, for he and a merry young college friend, gotten up in clerical black, waited nearly two hours at the boat landing for Zoe to appear, when at that very moment she was lying in the dead house of the hospital, whither she was carried, after a vain attempt on the part of the crowd that gathered around the body, to elicit a response from the suddenly closed up Walnut street mansion.

Two facts were much commented on at the time by the excited populace, who took an interest in the body of the "dreadful creature," as Adele called her when assuring her future mamma-in-law "that she always had crazy eyes." First, the hardness of heart on the part of "the quality," who only threw out an old sheet to cover the quiet form that had taken such a desperate flight, and second, that wild as she must have been, the poor thing had some sort of wit about her, since she had not only bound a cord around her lower skirts, but tied a small cushion across her face.

Who knows but it might have been a touch of sarcasm in her to preserve the beauty that had cost her so dearly? At all events she did save it, as I have heard from the lips of those who looked on her fifty three years ago, never, never to forget that fair, sweet face.—*Times.*

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The only vegetable life on the reputed site of the Garden of Eden, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is a clump of date trees near a very small and dirty village called Gurna, where the Turks maintain a garrison and a telegraph office. The inhabitants point out to strangers the tree of knowledge—a most sickly specimen, bearing a small green berry which would cause even a goat to turn away in disgust.

### Useful and Fancy Work.

A small table to stand in a bay window can be stylishly covered in this way: Get a square piece of gray or drab shoe kid, an inch or two smaller than the table top. Draw a scallop on the edge and an open scroll pattern, something like those used for bracket-saw designs, all over the square, button-hole the edge and chain-stitch the inner pattern. Cut out the scallops and the kid between the chain-stitched lines. The top of the stand may be covered with sateen or velveteen, and the kid square tacked over it. Instead of putting fringe around the edge, a lambrequin may be made of narrow panels of velveteen with a tassel upon the point of each and a kid leaf, rosette or small, open-work square set upon every panel. Such a table demands a high price, being something of a novelty, but a little stand with pine top and ebonized legs can be bought for seventy-five cents and covered at home. It may be made to cost less, if, instead of kid, the embroidered square is made of firm, new gray linen.

Very pretty draperies for cottage windows can be made of plain pink or blue cotton sateen with a cross band of flowered sateen near the top and bottom. White muslin or cheese-cloth curtains are pretty for bed-rooms, with a lace edging on the front, or a plain hem with crossbands of plain sateen. An alcove or bay window can be cheaply and artistically dressed by carrying a length of plain Turkey-red calico over the top casement, festooning it slightly in two places, and allowing it to hang to the floor on each side. To the inside selvage of the calico attach a long breadth of cheese cloth, which may be supported at the top by a flat rod run through the hem. The effect is something like the white lace curtains with long side lambrequins of dark silk, that were once fashionable in European houses.

A delicate-looking bedspread for summer use can be made of pink or blue silesia or cambric, used as a lining for white mosquito lace—not the square-meshed, but the finer kind which resembles Brussels net. Any of the pretty cotton lace edgings will make a suitable border for such a quilt, and a flat bow of satin ribbon the color of the lining on one or both outside corners will be a handsome addition. The same kind of mosquito lace in rose color makes a pretty quilt with an interlining of white sheet wadding, separated so that it adds very little to the weight. The lace should be double, with the cotton between, and it is tacked in squares with a cross-stitch of pink crochet cotton, and a row of double crochet, with an edge of small scallops, is worked all around the quilt after the raw edges are turned in and run together.

Eating aprons for children can be made from the corners of old linen sheets, which will often be in good condition when the centers are entirely worn out. Cut the linen in a long, straight piece, rather narrow, or it will not set well over the shoulders, and cut out a circular piece for the neck. Work a row of double feather-stitch around the neck and at the sides. Above the wide hem on the bottom, work in black or red washing silk some appropriate motto, like, "I must not waste my food," "I must not eat too fast," or "Bon Appetit" (good appetite). The lettering can be drawn with a pencil and worked in simple outline stitch.

In making pillow-cases when the linen is not the exact width, there is often a long piece which is not always immediately serviceable. If the strip is seven or eight inches wide it is adaptable for table use in the form of little square fruit napkins. Fringe the edges by ravelling an inch all around and sew in strands of coarse red marking cotton at intervals; turn one corner over, and buttonhole it down with red. On the turned down piece work a tiny figure, or an initial.

A pretty catch-all can be made of the coarse, wide hats that were sold last summer for ten cents each, and used by ladies for bathing hats. Put a ruche or box-plaited ribbon or silk around the edge inside, and another just inside the crown. Nail to the wall by one side of the brim, and turn the other upon the crown and flatten it down till it is like an oval basket. Sew a bunch of roses or a bow of ribbon where the brim is turned down. If not used for a catch-all, the crown can be filled with ferns or leaves, and will be a pretty decoration in either case.—*Good Cheer.*

### The Value of Cashiers.

An Ohio merchant who kept three clerks, each one of whom made his own change and had free access to the money-drawers, was the other day asked by a commercial traveler why he did not keep a cashier to receive all moneys.

"Cost too much," was the reply.

"But are your clerks honest?"

"Perfectly hoaest."

"Have you any objection to my trying them?"

"Certainly not; go ahead in any way you wish."

The traveller went away, but in about three hours he returned and said in a loud voice so that all might hear:

"When I was here this forenoon I paid you a bogus quarter by mistake. In case you find it in counting up to-night, lay it aside and I'll redeem it."

Then the traveler, accompanied by the merchant, took a position where the back door and the alley could be kept in view, and in less than ten minutes out came the head clerk and emptied a handful of silver on the head of a barrel and pawed it over. The bogus quarter was not there. He returned to the store and out came the second clerk and went through the same programme. He was followed by the third, and after he disappeared the merchant calmly observed:

"I've been waiting 13 years for trade to pick up, and I rather think I'll try the cashier system.

---

Many people take no care of their money until they come very near to the end of it, and others do the same with their time.

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One hundred miles in seven hours and eleven minutes, the fastest bicycle time yet made, is the record of Mr. George Smith, of London.

### Inaugural Ball Grandeur.

TO BE THE GREATEST EVENT OF ITS KIND THE COUNTRY HAS EVER SEEN.

The accommodations of the new pension office, where the inaugural ball is to be held, give promise that it will be the most magnificent ball ever held in America, and possibly in the world. The area is about three hundred and sixteen feet. Around the sides and ends run galleries, which will be utilized by spectators, in themselves capable of affording from 8,000 to 10,000 persons a good view of the dancers and promenaders on the floor below, where as many more may be accommodated, while there is still room for thousands more in the space under the first gallery, and in the scores of rooms which open from the galleries.

At short intervals supporting the galleries, are pillars, 144 in number, the first tier being of terra cotta, and the second of iron. These with the graceful arches of brickwork stretched from one to the other, and the ballustrades extending far around the whole, are expected to give a splendid opportunity for the display of the decorator's art.

The attractive features of this interior architecture are the massive round pillars of brick, about eight feet high, which are intended to support the iron and glass roof of the finished court. At a third of the distance from each end of the length of the room are four of these great pillars, above which the canvas canopy will be stretched by sailors over the entire area.

All of these pillars will be wrapped with bunting from top to bottom. Flags, banners and festoons will be swung stretched and draped everywhere. Portraits of the presidents and statesmen will be placed at intervals along the front of the ballustrades. The portraits of the president and vice president-elect will be swung in the center, between the great pillars, that they may be seen from all parts of the room. Electric lamps, with many colored globes, will make the whole immense space brighter than day.

The band which will furnish the music for the dancers will be stationed in the centre space, and bands for the promenaders will probably play alternately from each end. The heating arrangements will soon be completed, and will be thoroughly tested before the ball. The many rooms opening from the lower floor and from the galleries will be used as dressing and dining rooms.

### Look on This Picture.

Such incidents have been the turning point in the fortunes of more than one family. "You must excuse me, gentlemen, for I cannot drink anything," said a man who was known to the entire town as a drunkard.

"That is the first time you ever refused a drink," said an acquaintance. "The other day you were hustling around after a cocktail, and, in fact, you even asked me to set 'em up."

"That's very true, but I'm a very different man now."

"Preachers had a hold of you?"

"No, sir; no one has said anything to me."

"Well, what has caused the change?"

"I'll tell you. After leaving you the other day I kept on hustling after a cocktail as you term it, until I met a party of friends. When I left them I was about half drunk. To a man of temperament a half drunk is a miserable condition, for the desire for more is so strong that he forgets his self-respect in his efforts to get more drink. I remembered that there was a half a pint of whiskey at home which had been purchased for medicinal purposes.

"Just before reaching the gate I heard voices in the garden and, looking over the fence, I saw my little son and daughter playing.

"'No, you be ma,' said the boy and I'll be pa. Now, you sit here and I'll come in drunk. Wait, now, till I fill my bottle.'

"He took a bottle, ran away and filled it water. Pretty soon he returned and, entering the playhouse, nodded idiotically at the girl and sat down without saying anything. The girl looked up from her work and said:

"'James, why will you do this way?'

"'Whizzer way,' he replied.

"'Gettin' drunk.'

"'Who's drunk?'

"'You are, an' you promised when the baby died that you wouldn't drink any more. The children are almost ragged an' we haven't anything to eat hardly, but you still throw your money away. Don't you know you are breaking my heart?'

"I hurried away, the acting was too life like I could think of nothing during the day but those little children playing in the garden.—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

### Looking into the Future.

'Yes,' said the father, stroking his son's head fondly, 'James is a bright, intelligent boy, and some day I hope to see him occupying an exalted position in politics.'

'He is certainly a fine lad,' acquiesced the visitor. 'What do you expect to do, James, when you grow to be a man?'

'Well,' answered the boy, I hardly know. My ambition now is to be honest and truthful and manly, and treat people squarely and fairly, and study hard and be respected by everybody.'

'Well said, my boy, well said.' Then the visitor added in an undertone to the old gentleman:

'What do you think now of James occupying an exalted position in politics some day?'

'Well, I think,' whispered the father rather crestfallen, 'that if he carries out his present intentions he is likely to get left.'

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A Swiss naturalist maintains that there is only coloring substance in plants and the various colors of flowers are only due to the modifications produced in this substance by the acids or alkalies contained in the plants.

---

A pretty wrap is one made of blue and silver brocade, lined with cream-white satin, and trimmed on its edges with a rich pessementerie fringe of pearls and crystals intermixed with cascades of cream-white lace.

### Etiquette In Drinking.

The custom of touching glasses prior to drinking healths is common in England and other countries, and especially in Germany. It is curious to trace how this custom has prevailed, and still exists even among savage tribes. To drink out of the same cup and eat off the same plate was one of the ways in which the ancients celebrated a marriage, and the wedding feast continues to be not the least important of the marriages of the present day. The Indians of Brazil retain a custom of drinking together a little brandy, as a sign that the marriage is concluded. In China smilar customs are met with.

In the mediæval banquets of Germany it was the custom to pass a "loving cup" from hand to hand, but this gradually necessitated that the cup should be of enormous size, and thus smaller cups or glasses were adopted, and the old custom was conformed to by the drinkers touching their glasses before drinking. The ceremony attending the passing and drinking out of the "loving cup," as practiced at our great city festivals, and at some of our college halls, is said to have arisen from the assassination of King Edward.

It was then the custom of the Anglo-Saxons to pass around a large cup, from which each guest drank. Who thus drank stood up, and, as he lifted up the cup with both hands, his body was exposed without any defense to a blow, and the occasion was often seized by an enemy to murder him. To prevent this the following plan was adopted: When one of the company stood up to drink he required the companion who sat next to him to be his pledge—that is, to be responsible for protecting him against anybody who should attempt to take advantage of his defenseless position. This companion stood up also, and raised his drawn sword in his hand to defend the drinker while drinking. This practice in a somewhat altered form, continued long after the condition of society had ceased to require it, and was the origin of the modern practice of pledging by drinking. In drinking from the "loving cup," as now practiced, each person rises and takes the cup in his hand to drink, and at the same time, the person seated next to him rises also, and when the latter takes the cup in his turn the individual next to him does the same.

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The seating capacity of the new skating rink is very great. Nearly as many take seats on the floor as do on chairs.

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"Is the howling of a dog always followed by death?" asked a little girl of her father. "Not always, my dear. Sometimes the man that shoots at the dog misses him," was the prompt reply.

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The foolish man foldeth his arms and saith: "There is no trade,—why should I advertise?" But the wise man is not so. He whooped it up in the newspaper, and verily he draweth trade from afar off.

## ODD ITEMS.

The Standard Oil Company employs 93,000 men, not including statesmen, and has capital of $70,000,000.

President Arthur thinks that it will not be possible for him to go to New Orleans until after the 4th of March.

Watterson may not possess as much brain as Randall, but as a compensation he has been supplied with more wind.

Mrs. Joseph Winship, of Norwich, Conn., boasts the possession of a set of silver spoons made by Governor Cleveland's father.

Prince Bismarck's official salary is $13,500 a year, while the embassadors he sends to London and St. Petersburg get $37,500 each.

There is a gold mine in Venezuela which, under American management, has yielded nearly $2,000,000 during the last six months.

To scour knives easily, mix a small quantity of baking soda with your brick dust and then hire somebody to do the scouring.

An eagle that died in Vienna not long ago is said to have been in captivity for a period of not less than one hundred and fifteen years.

The tree in japan from which the varnish for the famous lacquer work is taken is disappearing, and the country is threatened with the loss of one of its greatest industries.

Mr. Cleveland's letter on civil service reform has created a stir among politicians and officeholders in Washington city. The real cause for alarm among many is that Mr. Cleveland has a habit of meaning what he says

# THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885.


There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Committee held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday next, Jan. 21st at 4 p. m., to elect a chairman and secretary and members of the executive committee.

The legislature was in session two days last week, and then adjourned until last Wednesday. The pins have all been set and they will proceed to elect Don Cameron as his own successor to the United States Senate without delay.

Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax died suddenly in a railroad depot at Mankato, Minn., on the 13th. He arrived on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road from the East at 10 o'clock and taking his satchel in hand he said he would walk to the Omaha Depot, half a mile distant. He was passing through Mankato on a business trip, as he has large business interests in the Northwest. On arriving at the Omaha Depot he entered the waiting room, set his satchel down and stepping over to the window looked out. People in the depot noticed that he looked pale and breathed fast, as though he had walked rapidly, but otherwise he appeared in excellent health. After gazing out of the window a short time he returned to his seat and sat down, crossing his legs. In a moment the agent and what few passengers were in the depot were startled and alarmed to see him fall suddenly forward to the floor. The agent, assisted by passengers, did everything they could for the unfortunate man, but it was too late, and with one or two short gasps he died without saying a word.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan., 13th, 1884.

The monotony of the week that has passed was broken by the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. "Jackson's day" as it is called. The election of Jackson marked the overthrow of a corrupt party despotism, and it was fitting that the names of Jackson and Cleveland should be associated in celebrating the victory of New Orleans when the country is rejoicing in the overthrow, though Cleveland, of the gigantic and despotic oligarchy of office stealers and holders known as the Republican party. The celebration here was Democratic, eloquent and successful.

Another event was the advent and departure, all in forty-eight hours, of Col. Lamont the private secretary of the president-elect. Col. Lamont came to loook for a home, and to scan the field of his future labor. He had not been in the city before. He has a wife and children and must have a house. He did not succeed in getting a house, but will try again, after the fourth of March, when a few hundred residences will doubtless be vacated.

It is difficult to believe that only six weeks more remain of President Arthur and a Republican administration. Preparation is sleepless, and expectation is on tip-toe for the fourth of March. It is estimated that there will be 250,000 visitors here at the inauguration. I cannot think that there will be so many, but the number will doubtless be large. As a usual thing the interest of the country in Washington matters ceases with the adjournment of Congress, but this year it will grow with the inauguration of a new president, a new policy, the appointment of a new cabinet, and numerous other changes in all the departments of the public service.

It is edifying to see the desperation with which a large number of drones and sinecurists are trying to get themselves converted into real little civil service reformers and democrats. Many of them are shuffling over with an alacrity that is not graceful.

Congress is at work on the appropriation bills. The Navy bill has been passed by the House, and the consular and Diplomatic bill is under discussion. I heard a Republican statesman, so called, bewailing the fact that the trained and improved consular and diplomatic personel, which he said had been established in the last eight years by Evarts and Frelinghuysen, must give place to Democratic bummers and ward politicians. Well it will be a pity if it is so, but if this noxious class must have offices, by all means let's send them to the foreign courts where they will have nothing to do, and will therefore be incapable of harm. Modern diplomacy is an anachronism and a farce. There is not the slightest necessity for our sending representatives to foreign governments, or for foreign governments to send representatives here. We have no foreign relations. Steam and electricity, and the press have made the embassadorial establishments of contiguous states useless, then how utterly needless to keep them up between our country and trans-Atlantic powers. It would be better to recall our flimsy ships, crusing in foreign seas, exposing our weakness, and costing millions annually. It would be better to dismantle our diplomatic establishments in European capitals. The press with steam, and the Atlantic cable will furnish us prompter and more accurate information than can possibly be obtained by our heavy representatives abroad. We will state secrets as soon as they are known by kings and their ministers, for we will get them from the same source, the press.

I was walking on Connecticut avenue yesterday, which is the fashionable Sunday promenade of the city, and among other noted people was Mr. Blaine the late candidate. He was walking with Miss Loring, daughter of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and another young lady. The ex-candidate, or, should I say the perpetual candidate, is looking pretty strong, but he has a sinister face, a face in which his vaulting, foiled ambition is darkly written, a face that seems to say, I would rather be first in Hades than second in Washington.

The situation of the Blaines in this city is not a happy one. Mrs. Blaine is not magnetic, she is repellant. She has taken occasion to snub many ladies in society here, who openly rejoice at her disappointment and humiliation now. Mr. Blaine's course since his defeat has been such as to estrange many personal friends that he had among the democrats. In the long years and the new epoch that will date from the fourth of March 1885, the capital of the United States ought to be an uncongenial place for malignant disunionists like James G. Blaine.

## Mrs. Grant Declines Vanderbilt's Offer.

THE GENERAL'S RELICS.

The Grant-Vanderbilt correspondence in which the great railroad millionaire makes a proffer of a fortune to the ex-President's wife, and in which Mrs. Grant makes a flat final denial of the gift, was the subject of general comment in all parts of the city. The general verdict was that the letters reflected credit alike on the man who made the offer and upon the lady who declined it, and that that the outcome of the correspondence has been to cut off a great deal of gossip, and possibly unpleasant talk, which might have been started had such a sum of money been taken from Mr. Vanderbilt by the Grant family. A curious feature of the case in the mind of the public was that the final offer of Mr. Vanderbilt to make a trust fund of the proceeds of the property sale for the benefit of Mrs. Grant, after being accepted on her behalf by the General, should then have been declined in the short, decisive letter of Mrs. Grant. To those who know the Grant family well and the peculiarities of the several members of it, there was no great surprise felt at this curious feature of the correspondence. It has frequently been the habit of Gen. Grant to allow a matter to grow and seemingly give it his approval, and then when the decisive moment came to put his foot down and make a final disposition of the whole matter in such a way as showed that he was watching the whole case closely and had taken the shortest way to make his view of the matter felt.

It was in this way that he allowed the recent effort of Messrs. Field, Drexel and others to run on even when he was informed of every move made, and when the thing had gone as far as he cared to have it, came his letter nipping the whole scheme in the bud. He had given no previous sign or intimation that the plan was not meeting with his entire approval, but there was no mistaking the import of his note. So it was with the recent bill reported in the Senate by Mitchell, the chairman of the Pension Committee, which would have given Gen. Grant a pension of $5,000 a year. This he disposed of at once by his letter of Dec. 5, in which he declares that he would not accept the pension provided in that way, even though the bill was passed unanimously by Congress, and received the approval of the President. He did not in this note, give way to an expression of opinion on the other proposition, which has been suggested for the action of Congress, providing for the reinstatement of the General at the position at the head of the army which he left about sixteen years ago to enter upon his duties as President of the United States. The passage of such a bill would be entirely in the line of military etiquette and it is believed and guardedly asserted by the few friends who enjoy intimate relations with the old warrior that he would accept such a position, and then as a retired officer of the United States Army feel that he occupied a position which would entitle him to the pay coming with the duties of a retired officer.

The bringing about of such a result would require very careful legislation lest it should be used as a precedent which might be extended to all branches and grades of the army as well as the navy service and open the way to no end of complications in the future. It is thought, though, that the problem can be successfully solved and the matter disposed of without bringing about any hitch in the somewhat delicate machinery of army codes and decisions. There is besides a strong popular feeling in favor of some such measure, instead of the rather indelicate method of making out-and-out donations to the object of the nation's solitude.

The General himself is a very busy man just now and spends a fair allowance of each day at his desk engaged upon his literary work in connection with army remembrances. He has found that writing is a very agreeable way of passing the time, and it seems to take his mind from the occurrences of last spring, when the Grant & Ward bubble burst into the face of the world and drew so much scandal about the Grant name. It enables him, when he wishes, to deny himself to all visitors, and it was this excuse which met THE WORLD reporter when he called to get the General's views of the act of generosity which Mr. Vanderbilt has so nearly succeeded in accomplishing.

It is now estimated by the author that the first volume of his memoirs will be ready for the publisher by the 1st of May. As yet no house has been selected to attend to the mechanical part and business end of the book, though almost every publisher in the country has sent in a request that he be accorded the exclusive right of putting his imprint on the title-page.

An intimate friend of the Grant family said of the letters and the situation: "I think that Mr. Vanderbilt has done enough to make the old General more than ever his friend. The one thing about which there was solicitude on the part of Gen. Grant was that the many gifts which he had gathered up in his tour of the world should find a suitable resting place under the care of the Government at Washington. There was a narrow chance of this failing after the collapse of the Wall street firm, but this is now happily averted and there will be no risk now of these gifts, really presented to the United States through Gen. Grant, finding their way into private collections and museums here and there over the country. This possibility was really worrying the old General, and now that it has been disposed of he is in a very good frame of mind, though he says little of the many troubles which have crowded upon him of late. Of course I could not venture to question Mrs. Grant in regard to such a matter as that touched upon in her letter to Mr. Vanderbilt. That she declines ought to be final without question and I don't think that there was any other reason beyond a sober second thought, a full realization of the entire import of the letter in which the entire sum is accepted on behalf of Mrs. Grant. Had his letter ended the correspondence there might have been much talk provoked, and I think that it was with the idea of making the salvation of the foreign gifts doubly sure that the letter of acceptance was written."

There were many who wished to see the military method of disposing of the perplexing problem of Gen. Grant's support tried, and opinion was very outspoken in that direction. Assistant United States Treasurer Thomas Acton and Collector Robertson were in favor of it, also President Simmons of the Stock Exchange; President Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, and President Dowd of the Bank of North America. As far as heard from it is not likely that Mr. Vanderbilt will do anything further in the matter, at least for the present.

The following letter from P. T. Barnum explains itself:

"BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 12, 1885.

"*Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, twice President of the United States, &c., &c.*

"HONORED SIR: The whole world honors and respects you. All are anxious that you should live happy and free from care. While they admire your manliness in declining the large sum recently tendered you by friends they still desire to see you achieve financial independence in an honorable manner.

"Of the unique and valuable trophies with which you have been honored we have all read and all have a laudable desire to see these evidences of love and respect bestowed upon you by monarchs, princes and people through out the globe. While you would confer a great and enduring favor on your fellow men and women by permitting them to see these trophies, you could at the same time remove existing embarrassments in a most satisfactory and honorable manner.

"I will give you $100,000 cash besides a proportion of the profits, assuming all risks myself. If I may be permitted to exhibit these relics to a grateful and appreciative public, and I will give satisfactory bonds of $500,000 for their safe keeping and return. These precious trophies, of which all your friends are so proud, would be placed before the eyes of your millions of admirers in a manner and style at once pleasing to yourself and satisfactory to the best elements of the entire community. Remembering that the mementoes of Washington, Wellington, Napoleon, Frederick the Great, Stephen Girard and many other distinguished men have given immense pleasure to millions who have been permitted to see them, I trust you will in the honorable manner proposed gratify the public and thus inculcate the lessons of honesty, perseverance and true patriotism so admirably illustrated in your career."

## South and North.

An impression prevails, and the idea is frequently expressed with confidence, that the internal revenue taxation is more burdensome and it is felt more grievously in the Southern States than in the North. With a view of ascertaining what the fact really is, we have examined the records of the Internal Revenue Department, and find that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, the tobacco manufactured, cigars made, and spirits produced in these two great sections of the country, omitting unimportant quantities were as follows:

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

*Total Product, 168, 781, 429 Pounds.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 11,649,092 | Delaware | 1,730,327 |
| Massachusetts | 647,778 | Kentucky | 16,476,796 |
| Michigan | 5,609,028 | Louisiana | 1,913,966 |
| New Jersey | 21,078,542 | Maryland | 6,193,512 |
| New York | 15,176,834 | Missouri | 20,733,838 |
| Ohio | 8,524,864 | North Carolina | 18,890,932 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,141,648 | Tennessee | 656,049 |
| Wisconsin | 4,098,823 | Virginia | 24,419,816 |
| Total | 73,124,548 | Total | 94,054,802 |

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

*Total pounds of leaf used, 73,525,401.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 3,355,575 | Florida | 970,016 |
| Connecticut | 710,151 | Kentucky | 820,659 |
| Illinois | 3,712,885 | Louisiana | 1,923,066 |
| Indiana | 1,149,291 | Maryland | 2,168,600 |
| Iowa | 994,4 4 | Missouri | 1,431,432 |
| Massachusetts | 1,862,948 | Virginia | 788,888 |
| Michigan | 2,256,517 | West Virginia | 748,239 |
| New Jersey | 1,429,125 | | |
| New York | 26,294,618 | | |
| Ohio | 6,554,600 | | |
| Pennsylvania | 13,664,144 | | |
| Wisconsin | 1,696,336 | Total | 7,858,899 |
| Total | 61,609,855 | | |

SPIRITS.

*Total Product, 74,013,308 Gallons.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 1,950,171 | Wisconsin | 646,156 |
| Illinois | 25,917,928 | | |
| Indiana | 5,122,048 | Total | 57,617,156 |
| Iowa | 4,284,820 | | |
| Massachusetts | 1,849,648 | Kentucky | 9,900,676 |
| Nebraska | 1,246,407 | Maryland | 1,176,160 |
| New York and New Jersey | 2,026,493 | Missouri | 13,184,082 |
| Ohio | 12,240,048 | Tennessee | 931,440 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,333,442 | Total | 15,194,198 |

These figures show that, while in manufactures of tobacco other than cigars and cigarettes, the former slave States exceed the former free States by about 30 per cent., the production of cigars and cigarettes in the North is about 700 per cent. greater than in the South, and of spirits about 280 per cent. greater.

It is evident, therefore, that, while the taxes on these two great products may bear more oppressively upon the Southern States, by reason of their inferior ability to pay them, yet in actual amount the contributions to the revenue from these sources are very much greater in the North than they are in the South.

But the reason for abolishing these taxes is national, not sectional, and they ought to be wiped out, without regard to the question whether they are more inconvenient of payment in one part of the country than in another.—*N. Y. Sun.*


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powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 15-1 y.


LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of Columbia county, their petitions for License which will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the second day of February 1885, at 2 o'clock P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bibby, James R. | Catawissa | Liquor Store. |
| Curry, Daniel F. | Centralia | Hotel. |
| Gilmore, Fred M. | Bloomsburg | Restaurant. |
| Gilmore, Wm. H. | " | Bottler. |
| Girton, Jacob L. | " | Restaurant. |
| Hagenbuch, S. H. | Orange | Hotel. |
| Heckman, George | " | Hotel. |
| Mann, John S. | Centre | Hotel. |
| Markle, M. A. | Berwick | Restaurant. |
| McBrearty, James | Centralia | restaurant. |
| McLaughlin, Arthur | " | Liquor store. |
| Peiffer, William | " | Hotel. |
| Ramer, Daniel | Beaver | Hotel. |
| Robbins, Curtiz B. | Bloomsburg | Liquor store. |
| Ron, Michael | Centralia | Restaurant. |
| Tubbs, W. R. | Bloomsburg | Hotel. |

Jan 13th, 1885.
Jan 16-tf

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk Q. S.


1760 Lorillard's 1885

Rose Leaf, Fine Cut, Navy Clippings and Snuffs

ARE THE BEST

CLIMAX

TRY THEM PLUG

Jan 16-4 w



BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Sale only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



SHORTHAND. Pamphlets mailed free. Lingle's Compendium, $1. Lessons by mail, $5. Lingle's College of Shorthand, 1431 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. J. M. LINGLE. Jan 16-4 w r



ADVERTISERS! send for our Select list of local newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y. Jan 16-rw r


ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID ACHENBACH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of David Achenbach, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

ALBERT C. ACHENBACH, Administrator.

Jan 2-tf

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Ortwine does not own the horses in his possession and that any person buying them or trading for them will be compelled to restore them to me, the lawful owner.

MARY ORTWINE.

Jan. 2-3 w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

OF VALUABLE

## Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Harriet VanLiew, late of the township of Orange in the said county of Columbia, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises

## SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1885,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Orange and county of Columbia aforesaid, about one mile northeast of Light Street, and bounded by lands of Charles Jones, Isaac Boone, E. H. Little, Wm. Hagenbuch, the Johnson heirs and others, containing eighty-one acres and seventy-one perches strict measure be the same more or less, it being the same tract of land that Thomas Muffly and wife by indenture bearing date the 26th of March A. D. 1855 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Columbia county in Deed Book 2, page 148, conveyed to Harriet VanLiew the decedent, on which is a two-story frame house, a new and commodious frame bank barn and all necessary out-buildings, a large and good orchard and a good spring of water, with spring house between the house and barn. About twenty acres are well timbered and the balance is in good farming condition.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

ALEM. C. VANLIEW, Administrator.

White Atty.
Jan 16-2 w

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

OF THE

## Columbia County Agricultural Society

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in hands of Treasurer Jan. 4, '84. | $284 75 |
| Members dues | 4 00 |
| Proceeds of mortgage | 3000 00 |
| Proceeds of note | 494 69 |
| Hay sold | 29 45 |
| Admission tickets sold | 3389 75 |
| Grand stand receipts | 141 34 |
| Stand rents | 795 00 |
| Horse entries | 244 20 |
| Fine | 5 00 |
| 187 membership tickets | 187 00 |
| | $8576 18 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums paid | 1802 20 |
| Police, Detective and assistants | 299 42 |
| Music | 100 00 |
| Officers' salaries | 625 00 |
| Taxes | 64 90 |
| Printing, postage, &c., | 278 85 |
| Labor for improvements | 1474 15 |
| Materials | 1058 10 |
| Note paid | 500 00 |
| Paid on real estate | 2249 25 |
| Miscellaneous | 42 36 |
| Balance in Treasury | 102 07 |
| | $8576 18 |
| Balance in hands of treasurer Jan. 8, 1885. | 102 07 |

INDEBTEDNESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. Barton, agreement | 300 00 |
| Mortgage | 3 00 00 |

FREAS FOWLER, Pres.
H. V. WHITE, Sec'y. J. C. BROWN, Treas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will expose to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, February 7, '85.

At two o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, and known as Glen City, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the west by Walnut Street, south by First Street, East by Charles Street, and north by Sixth street, according to the general plan of said Glen City, excepting lots heretofore sold as follows, to-wit: Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block No 1; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Block No 2; Nos. 4, 10, 11 and 12 in Block No. 3; Nos 1 and 2 in Block No. 4; Nos. 6 and 7 in Block No. 5; Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10 and 11 in Block No. 11; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in Block No. 21; Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Block No. 31; Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block No. 33; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Block No. 41; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block No. 42, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block No. 43, said lots designated by number and Blocks according to the town plot of said Glen City.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association vs. C. R. Barnes and Almira A. Barnes, and to be sold as the property of said C. R. Barnes and Almira A. Barnes.

Miller, Atty. Lev. Fa.

ALSO

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Benton in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a white oak adjoining lands surveyed in the name of Abraham Owen south fifty-four degrees east one hundred and sixty-eight perches to a white oak, thence by land surveyed for John Clayton south thirty-six degrees west one hundred and one perches to a post, thence by lands of Daniel Ashleman north fifty-four degrees west one hundred and sixty eight perches to a stake and stones, thence north thirty-six degrees east one hundred and one perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres and eight perches, and usual allowances of 6 per cent. for roads, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and a log barn.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of A. B. Krickbaum's use vs. W. H. Krickbaum, and to be sold as the property of said W. H. Krickbaum.

Miller, Atty. Fi. Fa.

ALSO

All that messuage and tract of land situate at Millin Cross Roads in the township of Beaver, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a gum, thence by land of Jno. Hauck and Scotch Run south sixty-six degrees west 28 and four-tenths perches to a stone, thence along side of a public road leading from Beaver Valley to Millinville south nine degrees east eleven and four tenths perches to a stone near the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, thence up said road north sixty-eight degrees east forty-nine perches to a stone, thence by land of John Hauck north seventy-eight degrees west twenty-two perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres and one hundred and forty perches.

Seized taken into execution at the suit of Sol. H. Bredbenner now to use of Catawissa Deposit Bank vs. Charles Ashleman and Jonas Bredbenner, and to be sold as the property of said Charles Ashleman and Jonas Bredbenner. Vend Ex.

Miller, Atty. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

Jan 16


## Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1885.

Bring back whatever you buy to-day and hereafter, if you would rather have the money. Only bring it back quickly.

Half a million of goods are going for what they'll fetch: whatever we can spare.

Quantities of first-class merchandise, and very little else.

Prices, according to nothing but the GO.

Over-garments for ladies were fully treated last week. *Read the account: see any sort you happen to want; and judge the whole store by what you see there.*

In the same rooms are jerseys; silk and wool, plain and braided and beaded jerseys; and dresses of flannel, cloth, cashmere, black and colored silk; foreign dresses and others; and shawls.

Girls' over-garments and dresses. Newmarkets, Russian circulars, cloth coats, seal-cloth coats, striped-jersey-flannel Mother Hubbard wraps; and dresses of flannel, cloth, cashmere, satin. Everything new.

1305 and 7 Chestnut.

Seal dolmans, ulsters, coats and fur-lined circulars; small articles more or less. There's a clear $100 to be made on a first-class seal garment.

1305 and 7 Chestnut.

Muslin underwear, every sort of garment; of the grades we keep the year round. Warm skirts. Baby clothing.

1305 and 11 Chestnut.

Guinet and Bellon black silks all through, with all the music out of them, and more too. Guinet: $1.35 for $1; $1.50 for $1.25; and so on. Bellon: $1.25 for $1; $1.35 for $1.15; and so on.

Southwest from Centre.

Dress-stuffs of every grade. Lupin's colored cashmeres, for $1.25 for $1, $1 for 75 cents, 60 cents for 50, and 50 for 40.

French fine wool ottoman, $1.50 for $1. A dozen such stuffs ditto.

Wool poplin that began at $1 for 50 cents. Tricot, 85 cents for 65. Bison, 75 for 50.

French novelties, a hundred sorts, very little of any one, at a half, a third, even a quarter of where they belong.

French combination stuffs, several, $1.25 for 75 cents.

French plaids, fifty sorts or more, $1 for 75; and others for 50.

At the "low-price dress-goods counter" fifty different stuffs are down a fifth to a third.

Black damasse sicilian, $1 for 50 cents, 23-inch; a dozen patterns. Black damasse sateen, $1 for 75 cents; 41-inch; eight patterns. Black armures, 44-inch, 50 cents; three patterns. We consider them worth just less than $1. Black ladies'-cloth, $1 for 75 cents; 54-inch. The same as we have sold tons of. Black camel's-hair of a dozen grades: the lowest, 75 cents for 50; the highest, $4 for $2.50. Black heavy silk-and-wool fancy cord, for wraps, $3; $6 was too much for it.

First-rate calicoes, 4½ cents. Never did such a thing. Cottons all the way up to sateens are down.

All around the store, two or three circles away from the centre.

The list of cloths contains the following and many more:

Seal-skin, $21 to $16; $18 to $15; $14 to $11; $10 to $8; $8 to $6.

Plaid cloakings, $2.50 to $2.

Figured cloakings, $1.50 to $1.

Wool plushes, $2 to $1.50.

Stockinets, $4 to $2.

Black beavers, $2.50 to $1.75.

Tricots, $2 to $1.25.

Plaid cloths, $1 to 75 cents.

Corkscrews, $4 to $2.50.

Diagonals, $2 to $1.

Brocaded velveteens, 75 cents to 50.

Near the middle Market-street door

Will you go into the linens a little way?

Napkins: 60 cents to 50; 75 to 65; $1 to 75 cents; $1.20 to $1; $1.75 to $1.35; $2 to $1.65; $2.25 to $1.75; $2.50 to $2.00; $3.75 to $3; $7.50 to $6.

Barnsley, Scotch, Irish and German table-linens and cloths:

Barnsley, $3 to $2.25; $2.50 to $2; $2.25 to $1.75.

Scotch double damask cloths:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2x2 yds. | $6 | to $3 75 |
| 2x2½ | 6 50 | 4 50 |
| 2x3 | 6 50 | 4 50 |
| 2x3 | 7 50 | 4 75 |
| 2x3 | 8 50 | 6 |
| 2x3½ | 9 50 | 7 |
| 2x4 | 10 50 | 7 |
| 2½x3 | 7 50 | 4 50 |
| 2½x3 | 8 50 | 5 50 |
| 2½x3 | 8 50 | 6 |
| 2½x3 | 11 | 7 50 |
| 2½x3½ | 8 50 | 6 |
| 2½x4 | 8 50 | 6 |

and so on.

We could fill the paper with figures. Take the general statement instead: Whatever we can spare is going. As good as we have is going at the lower prices.

Southwest corner of the main building

White china plates, second ends, 75 cents a dozen: value $2.25; but we sometimes sell them for $1.25: don't remember ever selling them lower before.

Let these stand for many things in crockery, fine china and glassware going for fractions of value.

Northwest corner of the store and basement.

Felt hats, brown and black, third off, 85 cents. About 200 trimmed hats, a third off.

East of Arcade steps, and up-stairs

Himalyan, Persian, beaver, and long Scotch shawls, a fifth off: Indias, a third off.

13th Chestnut, second floor. Take car.

Do you get our meaning? The most substantial merchandise is going at a rate that takes one's breath away.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City Hall square.


GRAND JURORS.

FOR FEBRUARY TERM.

Bloom.—Harvey Geiger, George Kitchen, Moore Quick.
Benton.—Samuel Appleman, Jonas Rantz, Lafayette Reeder, Jacob Welliver.
Briar Creek.—M. L. Housekneckt, John H. Smith, James Sponenberger.
Catawissa.—J. R. Diemer, John T. Shuman, Phineas Winterstreen.
Centralia.—Henry Williams.
Fishingcreek.—Tilman Runyan.
Jackson.—Francis Albertson.
Locust.—Thomas Hoffman.
Main.—F. P. Grover, W. C. Richard.
Mifflin.—Horace Creasy.
Montour.—Benneville Rhoads.
Mt. Pleasant.—Wm. Miller.
Orange.—Wm. Fisher.
Sugarloaf.—Cyrus Larish.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

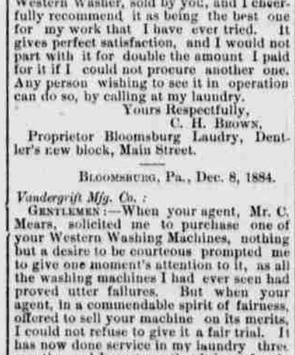
FIRST WEEK.

Bloom.—Leonard Bomboy, Dennison Brink, Henry Ohl, Charles Rice, Thos. Vannatta, Jas. Walter.
Benton.—Albert McHenry, George Foust.
Beaver.—Josiah Fisher, Joseph Klingerman.
Briar Creek.—Wm. Lamb, S. E. Smith.
Catawissa.—Chas. Frahler.
Centralia.—Chas. Daros.
Center.—Frank Wagner.
Conyngham.—John L. Kline.
Fishingcreek.—Lewis Creveling, D. D. Eveland.
Greenwood.—Frank Eves, Jacob Martz, Jos. Reddine, Jos. Trivelpiece.
Hemlock.—Hugh D. McBride, Chas. Shaffer.
Jackson.—Samuel P. Hess.
Locust.—Wm. Snyder.
Mifflin.—Stephen Gearhart.
Montour.—David Mouser, H S Reay.
Mt. Pleasant.—John Mellick.
Pine.—Eli Trivelpiece, Silas Watts.
Roaring Creek.—Henry Lenig.
Scott.—Thomas Bomboy, Col. Wm. Carson, Reese Fairman.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom.—Samuel Metz, Charles Sterner, John Taylor.
Berwick.—Kinney Adams, R. S. Bowman, Josiah Clewell, John Smethers, Jr., E. A. Wilson.
Beaver.—Johathan Bredbender, L H Michael.
Benton.—A Mc Columa.
Catawissa.—Kersey Cleaver, S B Diemer, J H Geary, Minner Hile, Fred Harman, Lloyd Miller, John Notestein.
Centre.—Edward Hartman.
Fishingcreek.—C B McHenry,
Franklin.—David Reeder.
Greenwood.—Wm P Reiter.
Jackson.—George W Farver, T C Smith.
Locust.—David Kreisher, Solomon Rider.
Madison.—Joseph Shoemaker, Geo. Whitenight.
Main.—J D Rodlie.
Mifflin.—Wellington Mowrer.
Mt Pleasant.—I K Appleman.
Roaringcreek.—Wm Houck.
Scott.—H S White.
Sugarloaf.—Norman Cole, Guth I. Hess, John J Laubach.


## To the Readers of THE COLUMBIAN.




—THE NEW IMPROVED—

Western Washing Machine

Which is now being introduced in this section, and is already largely in use in almost every State in the Union, commends itself by the simplicity and ease of its operation, and by the good work that it does. The machine is easily handled, and makes no slop, whatever. The following testimony to its merit will be of interest to the ladies of

Bloomsburg and Vicinity,

and all who are interested in an important improvement:

TESTIMONIALS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

*Vandergrift Mfg. Co:*

We bought from your agent, Mr. C. Mears, one of your New Improved Western Washers. Have used it for three weeks and are much pleased with it. It saves labor, washes cleanly, does not wear out the clothes and works easily. We can heartily recommend it to everyone who has washing to do. Resp'y. Yours,

MRS. P. M. TEATS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

*Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:*

Camden Mears, Agent:—I have been in the laundry business constantly during the past ten years, and have tried very many different kinds of family washing machines, one of which is the New Improved Western Washer, sold by you, and I cheerfully recommend it as being the best one for my work that I have ever tried. It gives perfect satisfaction, and I would not part with it for double the amount I paid for it if I could not procure another one. Any person wishing to see it in operation can do so, by calling at my laundry.

Yours Respectfully,
C. H. BROWN,
Proprietor Bloomsburg Laudry, Dentler's new block, Main Street.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

*Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:*

GENTLEMEN:—When your agent, Mr. C. Mears, solicited me to purchase one of your Western Washing Machines, nothing but a desire to be courteous prompted me to give one moment's attention to it, as all the washing machines I had ever seen had proved utter failures. But when your agent, in a commendable spirit of fairness, offered to sell your machine on its merits, I could not refuse to give it a fair trial. It has now done service in my laundry three months, and I must say that it is perfect in every respect, doing its work thoroughly, and with it one girl can do the work of two, without fatigue. It is simply matchless. Very Truly Yours,

L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.

TRY ONE! And if you are not satisfied after giving it a fair trial return the machine to our agent, and he will refund your money.

*Vandergrift Mfg. Co.*

I would say that I have secured the agency for the sale of the above Popular Washing Machine, American Hand Planters and other manufactures of the above firm, for the counties of Columbia, Montour, Luzerne and Schuylkill, and would be pleased to deliver, and instruct in the use of the washer anyone who desires to buy one.

C. MEARS, Agent.

Salesroom, D. Stroup's old grocery stand, Main St.
12-12-3m BLOOMSBURG, PA.


## SHERIFF'S SALES

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on

Monday, February, 2, 1885,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

A lot of ground situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Adjoining lands of John Gillaspy, Bartley Albertson, Sylvester Albertson, and lands belonging to the estate of Isaiah Kline, containing two acres more or less whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of John C. Jones vs. Dennison Brink and to be sold as the property of Dennison Brink. Lev. Fa.

Ikeler, atty's.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Fronting on Locust avenue on the east, an alley on the west, a lot of Martin Cain on the South, a lot of Patrick Brennan on the north, lot being about twenty-five feet by about thirty-feet, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Gorrey vs. Thomas Farrell and to be sold as the property of Thomas Farrell. Vend. Ex.

Brockway, atty's.

ALSO

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Joseph and William Pursell, on the east by lands of Wm. Pursel, John Johnson and Ira Pursel, on the south by lands of C. W. Eves, and on the south by lands of A. J. Fine and Margaret Warner, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, whereon is erected a dwelling house, barn, and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of A. P. Heller, administrator of Benjamin Eves, deceased, vs. Joseph Cole, and to be sold as the property of Joseph C

# The Columbian.

## BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885.


### Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| 6:36 a. m. | 11:52 a. m. |
| 4:06 p. m. | 6:13 p. m. |

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| 7:05 a. m. | 8:28 a. m. |
| 11:01 a. m. | 11:52 a. m. |
| 6:56 p. m. | 4:36 p. m. |

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| 11:57 a. m. | 12:01 p. m. |
| 6:30 p. m. | 4:15 p. m. |

### Club Rates for 1885.

A CHANCE TO GET THE BEST DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

The New York *World* is acknowledged to be the leading Democratic paper in the United States. Everybody ought to take a city paper in addition to a local one. We have made arrangements with the Weekly *World* to club with the COLUMBIAN. price of the Weekly *World* is $1.00. On receipt of $2.20 we will send the two papers to any address in the county, for one year. Clubs of five persons at one post office can get them for $10,00 if ordered at one time. This is a very liberal offer, and is made for the purpose of extending our circulation and not because there is any money in it.

We do not believe in the chromo business. All the county newspapers are published at rates so low that the margin of profit is very small, and unless all subscribers pay up, the loss is nearly equal to the profits. We consider that our readers get the full worth of their money out of this paper at $1.50 a year, and we cannot afford to give every subscriber a gold watch or a piano, at that price. But we will do this: Every subscriber who will pay up all arrearages and one year in advance will receive for one year, *Good Cheer*, a monthly paper devoted to the interests of home and family, and containing much valuable reading matter. A sample copy can be seen at this office. This offer will stand only for a limited time, and all who wish to get $2.00 worth for $1.50, should attend to it at once.

### Public Sales.

Lafayette Keeler, administrator of Thomas McHenry, deceased will sell valuable real estate on the premises, in Benton township on Saturday, January 24, 1885. See advertisement.

J. Howard Kline, administrator of estate of Moses Everett, deceased will sell real estate on the premises in Orange township on Saturday, January 17th, 1885. See advertisement.

Wesley Raup administrator of Daniel Raup will sell real estate in Locust township on the premises, on Monday, January 19th, 1885. See advertisement.

### Personal.

J. C. Yocum, Esq., of Catawissa was in town early Monday morning.

John Appleman of Hemlock is able to be out again, after having a short illness.

Col. Jamison registered at the Bingham house, Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

Mr. J. F. McHenry of Stillwater, will please accept our thanks for courtesies shown during a recent visit to that place.

Elisha Ager, a former resident of this town, made his friends a visit here recently.

Mrs. Nathan Driesbach of Van Camp, who has been ill for some time, has sufficiently recovered to sit up in bed.

W. A. Driesbach, son of Nathan Driesbach who is in business at Altoona came nome on Tuesday to visit with his parents for a few days.

G. P. Frymire came from Philadelphia, on Tuesday of last week, very ill. He was confined to his bed and a physician summoned.

Have you seen the cloak man?

E. E. Orvis, formerly of this town, died recently at Knoxville, Tenn.

Travel has been resumed between Kingston and Wilkesbarre.

A son of T. C. Fowler, aged 14 years, died on Monday morning.

Goods at cost at the COLUMBIAN store, to close out.

FOR SALE.—A large bay horse, suitable for any kind of work, and not afraid of the cars. Apply to HENRY S. REAY, Rupert.

The Northumberland nail factories are filling orders by the car load at $2 per keg.

FOR RENT.—A very desirable property at the lower end of Scott Town, Main street. Inquire of GEO. W. DREISBACH.

The Trench Paper Mill is undergoing repairs. Harman & Hassert are putting in a large new boiler.

The Espy ferry boat was carried down the river by the ice a few weeks ago, and was captured at Liverpool, Pa. It will be returned from there when the canal opens.

A number of friends of Mrs. Aaron Hendershott paid her a visit on Monday last, the occasion being her seventy-third birthday.

FOR RENT.—Two store rooms, and one dwelling, on Main street in the central portion of Bloomsburg. Inquire of L. T. SHARPLESS.

Mrs. Sarah Ikeler, wife of William Ikeler, died at her home in Mt. Pleasant, January 4th, 1885. She was born at Hackettstown, N. J., February 28th, 1791, and was therefore aged 93 years, 10 months and 6 days. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. E. M. Chilcoat.

The subject of establishing an intermediate tribunal to relieve the Supreme Court is being discussed by the Bar Associations through the State. The Columbia County Bar should not be behind others in this movement, and a meeting should be held to discuss the subject, and appoint a committee to represent them, should a general meeting be called.

Benton has a skating rink. It is located on the third floor of Dr. McHenry's new building, and is open two nights in the week. It was visited by four Bloomsburg lawyers and the Sheriff, last Monday night, but not in a professional capacity. It was only for fun, and they had lots of it, watching the movements of the beginners. Though the rink has been in operation but a short time, there are some who have already mastered the rollers, and will soon become expert skaters.

According to the *Mt. Carmel News*, the finances of Northumberland county are in a good condition, in a late issue they say: But $7,000 of the $20,000 county bonds outstanding remain unpaid, and there is $13,000 in the treasury.

SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A good, sound work horse, 9 years old; will sell low, or exchange on a prompt driving horse. Apply to J. R. SCHUYLER or at the Exchange Stables.

By the explosion of a boiler in the mill of Weigel & Brobst at Williamsport last Monday afternoon, two men were killed, and six badly injured. The two dead men were found over 100 feet away from the mill. The explosion was caused by lack of water in the boiler.

If you need any thing in the line of a silver or gold watch or any article of jewelry, silver ware, &c. Call at L. Bernhards, Jewelry Store, and get the best for your money.

The closing out sale at the COLUMBIAN store is not simply for the purpose of disposing of old stock to make room for new goods. Everything on the shelves will positively be disposed of *at cost*, as the retail department of this office is to be closed and the room used as a law office, and newspaper business office, by the proprietors of this paper.

CHURCH SERVICES.—The Rev. D. F. Stiles will deliver a centennial sermon in the Greenwood M. E. church next Sabbath evening, January 18. He will speak of the "Organization of the M. E. Church, Methodists Then and Now, and the Growth of Methodism."

Religious services are held at present every evening in several of our churches—the Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian. Such efforts to do good ought to be encouraged by a full attendance. To mention only the lowest motive, the prosperity of the churches lies at the foundation of our material, social and civil welfare. There is no surer way of making our boys good, useful, happy citizens, than by making them true christians.

ATTRACTIVE AND USEFUL.—The Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., the owners of the celebrated Brown's Iron Bitters, have just issued a beautiful Hand Book and Almanac for ladies, and a complete and useful Memorandum Book for men. These publications are attractive, containing a great many valuable and interesting things. They are furnished free of charge by druggists and country store keepers, but should they not have them the Brown Chemical Co. will send either book on receipt of a two cent stamp to pay postage.

Some of the enterprising people of Northumberland county are making an effort to have the county purchase the bridges between Northumberland and Sunbury, and make them free for public use. We wish our neighbors success. Several attempts have been made to have our county build a free bridge, in order to connect the south side, and give the farmers of the north side, a free passage for their products to the coal regions While we wish our neighbors all the success possible at the same time we would like to see our county equal with them in having a free bridge.

A Bethlehem paper announces the death of Mrs. Maggie Luch, formerly Stineman. She was a native of Bloomsburg, and about four years ago was united in matrimony with Prof. E. W. Luch. The young couple removed to Bethlehem and later to West Bethlehem. The deceased was an earnest Christian lady, and a devout member of the M. E. Church. Although a resident of the Bethlehems but a very few years, by her pleasing manners she won a host of friends who will learn of her sudden and early demise with deep regret. Besides her grief stricken husband, an infant daughter survives her. The funeral took place from her late home, on Brogd street, West Bethlehem, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

### Closing Out.

Some lines of our goods are all gone. We still have Foolscap, Legal Cap, Letter and Note paper, in packs of ten and five quires, very cheap. Ruled Note paper for school use at 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents per pack of five quires. Ink, Mucilage, Penholders—but we cannot enumerate everything. The goods are such as everybody uses, and are going *positively at cost* at the COLUMBIAN store.

### Glen City Looming Up.

Our Glen City correspondent writes us that there are bright prospects in store for that village. Mr. George McAlarney, of Plymouth, one of the owners of the coal lands in that vicinity was around lately terminating some of the leases for the land located in Scott Valley, and ordered Mr. Thos. Lynch to proceed at once to clean up the breaker and put it in shape. Mr. McAlarney said that a company of Pittston men had been organized to take hold of the Glen City mines and put them in operation. The work of pumping the water from the mines will be commenced as soon as possible, and the breaker machinery will be put in first-class working order. They also propose to prospect for other veins of coal with the intention of increasing the capacity of the breaker. We trust that the movement will be a success.—*Item.*

### Mt. Carmel Murderers.

TWO PRUSSIANS MURDER A COMPANION FOR HIS MONEY.

John Mike and Jehor Baranow were last seen in Mt. Carmel, September 13th, 1884. They were seen at the Lehigh Valley Railroad depot receiving messages from their countrymen to be taken to Prussia. They had with them a considerable sum of money, some of which should have been used in paying their store bills before departing. After being on board ship a few days they met a Pole named Payewski, bound for the land of his birth. As time passed the three became quite intimate. Payewski informed his companions that he had been employed at Nanticoke and by habits of industry had accumulated a snug little sum of money with which he proposed lightening lite's burdens in Poland. Mike and Baranow at once determined to secure either by fair or foul means the fruits of Payewski's honest toil. The ocean was crossed and the journey inland began. Up to this time numerous attempts had been made to steal Payewski's gold. At last just before reaching their Russian home, and while walking on the highway, a ball was sent whizzing through Payewski's brain. Patrolmen discovered the murdered man and instantly word was sent to the passport officers. Mike and Baranow were suspected and arrested. The Russian government employed Gustave Hahn Esq., a prominent German lawyer of Wilkesbarre, to gather all that was possible to learn about the men. Mr. Hahn was in Mt. Carmel on Thursday and spent an hour in the *News* office in the prosecution of his work. He has a photograph of Payewski in which the bullet wound can plainly be seen. It is Mr. Hahn's opinion that Mike and Baranow will not return to Mt. Carmel this year.—*Mt. Carmel News*, Jan. 10.

### Holidays in 1885.

For the year 1885 days and dates of important events, anniversaries and holidays will fall as follows; Epiphany, Tuesday, Jan 6th; Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 1st; St. Valentine's Day, Saturday, Feb. 14th; Shrove Tuesday (Fastnacht), Feb. 17th; Ash Wednesday, Feb. 18th; Washington's Birthday, Sunday Feb. 22d; First Sunday in Lent, Feb. 22d; St. Patrick's Day, Tuesday, March 17th; Palm Sunday, March 29th; Good Friday, April 3rd; Easter Sunday, April 5th; Low Sunday, April 12th; Rogation Sunday, May 10th; Ascension Day, Thursday, May 4th; Decoration Day, Saturday, May 30th; Trinity Sunday, May 31st; Corpus Christie, Thursday, June 4th; Independence Day, Saturday, July 4th; First Sunday in Advent, Nov. 19th; Christmas, Friday, Dec. 25th.

### Berwick.

Dr. Reagan's drug store presents a fine appearance. It is one of the finest drug stores about here. The Doctor has a fine practice. E. M. Remley is the accomplished druggist in the store.

Doc. McCrea has gone to Nanticoke to practice medicine His numerous friends wish him success.

Mattie Freas, we are happy to note, is convalescent, after a month's sickness.

Dr. Little's mare "takes the cake" for speed.

The Evangelical Church has a successful revival.

Mrs. S. C. Jayne has received a beautiful letter from her cousin, President Cleveland, in response to congratulating him as to his election.

We have just seen one of the finest sleighs to be found in this section of the country, built in Berwick by Trescott Bros. On each side is a drab reindeer with all the antlers. They look exceedingly appropriate and beautiful. The design of the sleigh is very unique, such as we have never seen before. It gives character to the skill and workmanship of these young men. It is to be seen in their shop back of Main street. If anyone has a prettier sleigh, we want to see it. They make carriages and buggies of the finest mold and shape.

Savage, the toll-keeper, still keeps up his popularity. NEMO.

### Catawissa.

Our teachers have again commenced their usual routine of business after their vacation.

There was quite a wreck on the P. & R. Railroad last week in which four cars were thrown down an embankment and two others off the track. No one hurt.

Would it not be well for the people of this town to look after their pavements. As it is, we can hardly tell whether they are mudholes, or sidewalks.

The skating rink is yet in full blast with a constant change of programme. Whether it is a benefit to the town, we will leave others discuss.

We are sorry to hear that our friend Mr. Holshoe intends taking Horace Greely's advice and go west.

Thos. E. Harder's new building is approaching completion. It is quite an ornament to the town.

The wages of the men have again been reduced the first of this month. How will a poor man pay his bills after while is a question that employers ought to consider.

The new M. E. church will be dedicated on Sunday, Feb. 15th.

The annual hop of Sylvania division No. 23, O. of R. C. we understand was quite a success.

There is to be a local institute held in this place the latter part of March for the lower end of the county.

All persons ought to subscribe for the COLUMBIAN; as it is the only, good Democratic paper in the county.

NOTUS.

### Centralia.

The Continental colliery owned and operated by the L. V. Coal Company, suspended operations on Monday morning for an indefinite period. Over six hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment.

The Reno tunnel at Montana, after being driven over 550 feet through the solid rock has at last terminated with very satisfactory results. A vein of coal varying from 17 to 20 inches has been struck, which causes no little joy among the residents of this borough. The company will erect a breaker as soon as the gangways are driven, where at least 500 men and boys can find employment.

John Ryan, of Chicago, Ill., visited friends in town last week.

L. A. Riley & Co. have opened a meat market, in connection with their mammoth store.

A Polander employed on the platform at Centralia colliery had three of his fingers taken off by a piece of coal on Wednesday.

Thomas Calihen, stable boss at Logan Colliery, was severely hurt, by being jammed between mine wagons last week.

The lower boiler house at Centralia Colliery caught fire on Thursday, but was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage.

Daniel Curry had a force of men engaged in filling his ice house the past week.

James McElroy, the boy who was injured at North Ashland colliery last week, is rapidly improving, at the hospital.

In a fight on Friday evening, among the Polanders on the outskirts of town, John Melowsky was seriously, if not fatally, stabbed. No arrests have been made, as the affair has been kept very quiet.

Daniel Sweeny, the dry goods "King," received an immense stock of goods last week.

The Sodality connected with St. Ignatius' church, are making preparations to hold a reception some time next month. Over one hundred members attend the meetings, and the reception promises to be a very successful one.

Mrs. John Hanley, who has been visiting in Clearfield county the past month, returned to town on Saturday.

Judging from the manner in which our clergymen went for the skating rinks, and those who patronize them, on Sunday, the rink about to be erected here will be but slimly attended.

The Lehigh Valley Company have built a very cozy little house on the corner of Railroad street for the gate tender, Mt. Kelly.

The Logan colliery suspended work on Monday on account of high water, caused by the heavy rains of Sunday night.

Dr. Gwinner is a frequent visitor to the Ashland skating rink. Doc's whole ambition, at present, is to become an easy and graceful skater. We wish him success.

Miss Mary Murphy will leave for West Chester on Monday, where she will attend school.

PERSONALS.—Miss Meade of Mahanoy Plane, Miss Beck of Pottsville, and M. J. O'Neal of Girardville, were in town last week.

### Buckhorn.

A. P. Young of Millville, visited the Patrons of Husbandry at their regular meeting on Friday evening last.

The fox chase on Saturday last caused some excitement for the day. If we would have had a few more dogs, and better ones, and some more men and boys, and it had not been so dry and windy, and there had been some snow on the ground not too deep, but damp and wet, and the fox had not run in a hole; in all probability Sly Reynard would have been caught.

Jesse Shoemaker of Bloomsburg, drove through these parts on last Sunday evening.

Messrs. J. Thomas and D. Stroup were with friends at Mt. Pleasant, Sunday, and returned Monday morning. Storm staid, of course.

We are pleased to know that the side walk question is being agitated, and we hope that some action will be taken upon it. This is all we need to make our town compare with other country vils. Why not have them?

Mrs. Amanda and Elizabeth Shoemaker and Mrs. Kistler, visited our schools on Tuesday. We learn from some of the pupils that they are preparing for rhetorical exercises on Friday afternoon of this week. All who are interested in the work of education, will undoubtedly, be gladly welcomed by both pupils and teacher on that occasion.

Protracted meeting in the M. E. Church, still in progress.

At present writing we learn that Frank Pursel, who was badly hurt by a falling tree, is very slowly improving. Some hopes are now being entertained of his recovery.

Lewis Hartman and family will cast their lot with the western emigrant train in the spring.

Wellington Crossley moves on the Abram Staufer lot, the which he has purchased for $740.

Answer to last Benton puzzle: THE COLUMBIAN. FAIRY.

### Benton.

We hope our young friends everywhere enjoy the long winter evenings around their cheerful circles and comfortable fires, amusing themselves by reading useful books and papers, among which should be the COLUMBIAN, and improve their golden moments.

Would you like a problem? A and B bought a side of beef weighing 102 lbs. for 7 cts. per lb., A took the hind quarter which weighed 56 lbs., and paid 1½ cts. per lb. more than B did for the fore quarter which weighed 46 lbs. How much did each pay for his quarter? How much per lb? Let each one who solves it send the answer to the editors COLUMBIAN. Should you, however, fail, ask your teacher to assist you.

Up here we have March weather and muddy roads, but now it froze again.

They are still boring for coal on Ipher's farm near Cambria, only think that we should live in the heart of a coal centre.

There is a large number of coal infidels hereabouts.

Freeman Bower and wife of Berwick are visiting friends in Fishingcreek, Germany, this and other neighborhoods during work suspension of the Jackson & Woodin M. F. G. Co.

Let the weather prophets try again and see what they will make of it.

What a fine string of fish Bony Crawford, Silas McHenry, Samuel and Phillip Gibbons hooked out from under the ice in Edgar's mill pond in Pine Creek on Monday a week.

If I were Willie Ashelman I would borrow a shot gun and shoot that red squirrel that is running up and down the corner of the house so much.

Another volume of history is written and completed by every person young and old. Only think how many volumes some people have written. From 80 to a 100 and upwards. And now they have all commenced another volume with a dozen or more pages completed, but many will not be finished. Could we open these books and read their contents, what astonishing and appalling history a great deal of it would be. Beware what you write everybody! These books will all be opened to us and every item charged to our account in the day of settlement.

A PUZZLE.

I am composed of twenty-two letters.
My 1, 2, 17, 4 is an expectation.
My 17, 8, 6, 22 all should have for the poor.
My 11, 18, 3, 12, 7 is a sweet substance.
My 13, 18, 15, 16, 2, 3 is a state capital city.
My 5, 2, 19, 9, 10, 20, 21, 14 is the point that marks the commencement of summer or winter.
My whole is a proverb whose truthfulness is attested by all who practice it.

### The Nineteenth Century.

The nineteenth century is an age of marvelous exploits and wonderful invention. Every thing seems to move with a system, and to its utmost tension. The arts are in the highest state of development and perfection, and their appliances utilized and adapted to every conceivable industry, and they have also become the great motive for transportation of huge and collossal burdens, which are carried in every direction, and from every point over our vast domain, and all over the world with the velocity of the wind, not by strength, nerve, or muscle, nor by the force of beasts, but by the will, ingenuity and skill of man. Not only will this continue until every portion of the inhabitable globe is peopled, settled and supplied with products, commodities and industries in all countries alike, but until every barrier and vestige of national supremacy are broken down, and an equilibrium produced in civilization, christianity and social conditions, and all tariff and labor protection swept away as naturally and surely as water seeks its level. The sciences emphatically demonstrate this idea, and every decade it becomes more evidently manifest. Ignorance and superstition fade before their glaring light as the darkness flees from the light of the sun. The full and complete realization of such a result in the natural order of progression is as inevitable and irresistible as the noonday sun which courses his way through the heavens unobstructed by the shadows which continually recede on his approach. Messages are now sent all over the globe with lightning speed, and all people are brought face to face, and near neighbors in point of news, by the use of the telegraph, cable and phone, while the press, and all other educational machinery are fast battering down all partition walls of inequality, whether with a zeal of intention or of prevention, knowledge or forethought with, or without such an end in view, either to consummate, or oppose it, matters not, they nevertheless, all the same hasten the period as fast as time, events and circumstances will permit. Art is but the lever by which science lifts the savage and semi-civilized in all stages of superstition and tradition to a plain of equality, civilization and universal brotherhood.

BENTON.

### Puzzles.

The answer to last week's puzzle is "THE COLUMBIAN." It was answered by Miss Lou Westler of Berwick, Miss Blanche Ammerman of Orangeville, Miss Hattie Laubach of Benton, W. L. Deitterich, Espy.

Mr. Art Giger of Peoria, Ill., correctly answered the puzzle in Jan. 2nd number.

A Berwick correspondent sends us the following:

No. 1.

I am composed of 17 letters.
My 1, 9, 10, is an adjective.
My 3, 5, 6, 8, is what a great many desire to be.
My 14, 16, 2, is a garden implement.
My 17, 16, 10, is part of a tree.
My 3, 15, 12, 2, is a fragrant flower.
My 11, 16, 3, 12, 2, is an animal.
My 13, 17, 16, 6, 7, is a time keeper.
My 4, 15, 3, 7, is what tramps dislike.

A Benton lady sends the following:

No. 2.

My name is composed of 13 letters.
My 1, 9, 10, is part of a wagon.
My 12, 13, 6, 8, 3, is what a rogue will do to his best friend.
My 4, 11, 5, 7, is part of an animal.
My 1, 2, 3, is worn by a person.

### Mifflin.

The prop business is booming again.

Samuel Snyder visited his brother at Milton on Thursday.

The farm, saw mill and grist mill known as The Yohe Mill has been sold to John Houck and Warren Kochler of Luzerne county.

Kinney Creasy has been unable to walk for nearly eight weeks caused by hip disease. At present he is improving.

Wm. Keller is sinking a well on his farm.

The German Reformed and Lutheran church which was torn down a week ago was built in 1809. There are two or three persons living in town who were present at the laying of the corner stone and remember it quite well.

Harvey Hess travelling salesman for Steph. Engle of Hazleton, spent Sunday with his father A. W. Hess.

Mifflin has a skating rink too. Free to all.

Hiram Hons of Nanticoke visited his brother G. A. of Hetlerville on Saturday.

The Reforms will hold services in the English Lutheran church during their building period. Rev. Donat will preach on Sunday next at 10 A. M.

Since our last writing four deaths have occurred from diphtheria. Willie Nyer, Johnie Ervin, Lulu, and Chester Slusser. The disease, however, has not been spreading for the past two weeks.

Hurley Seybert of Illinois is spending the winter with his parents at West Mifflin.

E. O. Jones received the sad intelligence of the death of his mother on Wednesday. She had been living with her brother near Evansville.

### Court Proceedings.

Court met on Saturday pursuant to adjournment. His Honor Wm. Elwell President Judge and Hon's F. L. Shuman and James Lake associates on the Bench.

Ira Hess vs Wm. Patterson. Rule granted to show cause why new trial shall not be had.

Estate Camden Mears. Exceptions to auditor's report of Sheriff sale. Argued by counsel.

Alfred Bower vs William Kisner. On motion of E. R. Ikeler, judgment is taken for want of an appearance.

Assigned estate of Jacob M. Beishline. Appraisement filed.

Assigned estate of Beishline Bros. Appraisement filed.

Bonds of Assignee of Beishline Bros. and Jacob M. Beisnline approved.

Edwin Jones vs Elsie J. Jones. Depositions filed.

John C. Jones vs Denison Brink. Petition to open judgment filed. Rule to show cause granted.

E. Keeler & Co. vs Beishline and Bro. and J. M. Beishline. Petition of Sheriff for Interpleader.

Public road in Greenwood near Millville. The name of Eli McHenry stricken off the viewers and Iram Derr substituted.

Court adjourned to Monday.

Estate of Thomas McHenry. Specific performance of contract decreed.

Road in Main township, near W. H. Fisher. Petition to vacate filed.

Estate Joseph Snyder. Petition of Jno. G. Quick Administrator to pay balance of $37.00 in his hands to parties entitled thereto, filed.

E. D. Hagenbuch Administrator &c., vs John S. Shuman Administrator. Judgment reversed.

J. W. Evans vs L. Bredbenner. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened. Rule discharged.

Commonwealth vs J. L. Bauer. Recognizance of Dr. Jos. L. Bauer with G. E. Meyers as surety in the sum of $200 for appearance of defendant at May sessions.

Commonwealth vs B. F. Dallman. On motion costs to be paid within 20 days or nol. pros. to be stricken off.

Commonwealth vs J. L. Bauer. On motion costs to be paid within 20 days or nol. pros. to be stricken off.

Commonwealth vs G. Eiskamp. On motion costs to be paid within 20 days or nol. pros. to be stricken off.

Road in Catawissa near M. E. Parsonage. William Stoker, Moses Hower and Joseph Reeder appointed reviewers.

Estate of minor children of John Sands. Bond of John R. Eves guardian in the sum of $6000 with Vernon Eves as surety filed and approved.

Estate of Christian Young deceased. Return of inquest, confirmed absolute.

H. G. Creveling vs John Hinterliter et. ux. Opinion filed and judgment reversed.

### Teachers' Institute.

After the resolutions wer adopted Prof. Balliet continued his talk on primary arithmetic. He would not teach figures during the first six months or year of the child's schooling. Children cannot think of number without thinking of things. He showed the several processes of thought in the child's mind in learning its first lessons in figures. This closed the forenoon session.

The afternoon session was well attended by the teachers. They ar not required, by law, to attend longer than til noon.

Prof Balliet then answered and discust a few questions askt by some of the teachers. He would not teach the multiplication table. To understand a number the child must understand all the process in that number. The child has lerned processes before it came to school; but those processes must be repeated with numbers til it understands processes in connection with number and number itself. He would teach all the processes, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division in the same recitation and of the same numbers. He condemns rapid calculation; because it is a mechanical operation rather than one of reason. As soon as the child can think of objects without having them presented to the senses, then figures can be introduced with safety. Objects dare not be attractiv for such draw the child's attention from that to be taught to the contemplation and admiration of the object itself. To reform a bad boy he would try personal attachment; and keep him busy at measuring school grounds, farms, houses, &c. Small boys should not be expeled; but flogged.

Prof. Harrison then recited "The Little Girl's Wish."

Dr. Waller spoke on school discipline. The school must be properly heated and lighted. The teacher must be wide awake. He should hav a smooth temper and a disposition to be impartial. Prof. Walker spoke of the greatnes and grandeur of the teacher's calling. The Prof. ought to know for he has been in the harnes for wel nigh a half century. Prof. Balliet then made his last and the last speech of this institute. Study the child. Watch that you may not weary it in recitation.

Make the child the object of study and adopt the means and methods used in its education to its capacity and needs. In complinance to a resolution pased by the institute, the county was divided into three parts as follows: 1st Berwick, Mifflin, Briarcreek, Centre and Scott, 2nd Beaver, Bloomsburg, Montour, Hemlock, Centralia and Conyngham, 3rd Benton, Fishingcreek, Jackson, Pine, Greenwood, Orange, Mt. Pleasant and Madison. For each of these districts a committee was appointed whose duty it is to arrange for a local institute—time, place, etc. The committee ar as follows: for 1st district Amelia Armstrong, H. M. Evans, Anna Millard and J. L. Snyder, for 2nd district, O. H. Bakeless, Frances Becker, and Chas. W. Gearhart; for 3rd district, James Robbins, Thomas Kester and Cora Keeler.

A resolution was pased that a committee he appointed to audit the treasurer's accounts. No such committee was appointed that I know of, nor has the treasurer reported to me the condition of the institute's funds. I suppose that he intends to furnish you with a copy of the receipts and expenditures of the institute. If I had not already taken up so much space I should like to digres on the probable good the institute has don. That it was a complete succes there can be no doubt. The instruction was the very best and was as a rule well receiveed by the teachers. There ar however, too many teachers who attend the institute for the purpose of having a good time, with no thought of being made better teachers. I have no thanks for the persons who saw fit to make me their scribe. I had the misfortune of not hearing a great part of what I have here reported. I will say in conclusion elect a reliable person for your scribe next time and don't forget that the absence of which makes all disinterested labor unsavory.

[We have followed the phonetic spelling of the Secretary.—ED.]

## MARRIAGES.

STRAUCH—FRITZ.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Ezekiel Fritz, Jackson, Pa., January 1st, 1885, by Rev. D. M. Kinter, Mr. Elmer F. Strauch to Miss Laura Fritz, both of Waller, Columbia county, Pa.

SIDLER—HARTZEL.—At the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville, January 6th, '85, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Ambrose Sidler of Centre township, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Hartzel of Mt. Pleasant township.

ANDREWS—RUCKLE.—At the Lutheran parsonage in Berwick, December 27, 1884, by Rev. J. P. German, Mr. P. Frank Andrews to Miss Hattie Ruckle, both of Conyngham, Luzerne county, Pa.

THOMAS—CROSBY.—At the Lutheran parsonage in Berwick, January 1st, 1885, by Rev. J. P. German, Mr. Charles E. Thomas to Miss Lucy May Crosby, both of Kingston, Pa.

MICHAEL—SHAFFER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, December 31, 1884, by Rev. J. P. German, Mr. David A. Michael to Miss Emma B. Shaffer.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

One bale best heavy muslin 7 cts. per yd. by bolt, at I. W. Hartman & Son's. Cash or produce.

For the next 60 days I will make fine cabinet photos at $3.00 per dozen. Lightning process. Quick as wink. A full line of frames on hand. McKILLIP.
Jan 16-3 mos

One case (2982 yds.) best light calico 5 cents per yd., at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

One bale of good unbleached muslin 6½ cts. per yd., at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Running off remnants of cotton and wool goods at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

See the fine and common shirting at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

You can see the Spring of 1885 in white Dress Goods, Light Calicoes, Cambrics, Percales, Ginghams, &c., at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

HIS SLIPPERY GLASS EYE.

"The Squire," says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," wore one glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sidewise on his head whenever he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District." Sad spectacle. Parker's Hair Balsam preserves and promotes the groth of the natural hair. It also restores the natural color to hair which has faded or become gray. Clean, elegant, beneficial, highly perfumed.
Sept 26-eom 5t

James H. Mercer guarantees positive relief for any cough, cold, croup, or lung complaint by using Acker's English Remedy, or will refund the money

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

MR. GOUGH ON SILK HATS.

"It would be no violation of the commandment," said John B. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the silk hat, for it is not made in the likeness of anything in heaven, or on earth, or in the waters which are under the earth." Besides it heats the head and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop that and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not oily, not a dye, beneficial, deliciously perfumed. A perfect hair dressing. 50c. All druggists.
Sep 19-5t

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, dropsical, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15c Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns. warts, bunions.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER; Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side rheumatism, neuralgia.


# FOR SALE.

# I BUY AND SELL.

CALVES. I want nearly all the good calves in the county.

SHOTES. A specialty. I deal largely in nice white clean and thrifty shotes in pigs from 7 to 8 weeks old, 2 months, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7 to 8 months old, shotes in weight from 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 80, 90, to 100 pounds a piece.

POULTRY Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, &c.

PORK A specialty. I handle pork in weight from 75, 80, 90, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 350, 400 to 450 pounds, by the pound, quarter, and side or whole pig.

BEEF A specialty by the pound, half quarter, quarter, side, whole beef, live, standing up or knocked down, from 5 cents a pound up to 6, 7, 8, 9 to 10 cents a pound.

APPLES By peck, bushel, or by the barrel.

FURS Fox, Skunk, Raccoon, Mink, Muskrat, Sheep Skins, &c.

HAY Timothy, Clover, and Timothy and Clover Hay.

BARK Oak and Hemlock.

CLOVERSEED Bought and sold.

RYE STRAW By the bundle or by the ton.

BEESWAX.

FRESH COWS

LUMBER All kinds 2x4, 3x4, 3x5, 3x6, 3x7, 3x8, 4x5, 5x6, 6x8, 12, 14 16, 18 and 20, 24, 28, 30 to 32 feet long.

Boards and Plank 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet long, worked half inch, pine and Hemlock, German siding 12, 14 and 16 feet long.

Hemlock Boards 6x12 inch, gauged 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet long. Shingle and Plastering lath. A lot of good dry white pine boards, narrow, medium and wide 12, 12, 14, 16 18 and 20 inches wide. Worked white pine, yellow pine, and Hemlock flooring, 12, 14 and 16 feet long. Shaved and sawed shingles, pine, No 1, 2, and 3, pine, Hemlock and chestnut. Battens 2 and 3 inch, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, pickets, posts, rails, wainscoting. Lumber dressed in the yard at the store. Telephone connection.

# SILAS YOUNG,

## LIGHTSTREET, PENN'A.



THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

WHOOPING COUGH,

and the many throat affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs" troches, 15c.; balsam, 25c.

MOTHERS.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, facecache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

CATARRHAL THROAT AFFECTIONS,

Hacking, irritating coughs, colds, sore throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children slow in development, puny, scrawney, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

WIDE AWAKE

three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15. ; Balsam, 25c.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER; Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.


## ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

## Real Estate.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of Columbia County, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises in the township of Locust, in said county on

Monday, January 19th, 1885,

at two o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate of Daniel Raup, deceased, to-wit: A

LOT OF GROUND

situate in said Locust township adjoining lands of John Hughes, Elijah C. Cleaver and heirs of John Johnson, containing

**25 Acres,**

more or less, whereon are erected a

Log Dwelling House

and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three-fourths in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

WESLEY RAUP,
Administrator.


# THE PRESS

### Winter Quarters For Stock.

Mr. Henderson in his book, "How Farming Pays," says the use and value of farm horses are often greatly reduced by a want of proper arrangements for stabling them. Any kind of place to crowd the poor beasts in is often thought to be good enough and the air in some stables is so foul from filthy floors that the harness is often rotted by it. A horse's lungs and eyes cannot fail to suffer in such an atmosphere, when tanned leather and varnish are spoilt. No doubt a good deal of disease among horses is due to this cause. A horse sees on one side only with each eye, and a side light from a window strains the eyes unequally. The light should come into a stable directly in front of the horse and it should not be too bright. If the window cannot be on the north side it should be covered with lime-wash to mellow the light; but the stable should never be wholly dark. A stable should be airy and well ventilated, but not subject to drafts; a draft upon a horse yet warm with work will surely injure him, and if it does nothing worse, it will stiffen him in a few days. A few such mistakes will ruin any horse.

The *American Agriculturist*, speaking on the same general subject, says an abundance of light in the shelters provided for stock in winter is a point which should not be overlooked, for darkness is as injurious to animals as it is to plants. Humrn beings spending much of their time in dark tenements, are pale, sickly, and dwarfed. Confining the lower animals in dark quarters, has a similar effect—retarding growth, and reducing vigor. Much of the blindness among horses is caused by their being brought suddenly from a dark stable into the strong sunlight, which is especially trying when reflected from snow. The openings in shelters are closed with board or straw, "to keep out the cold," ; unfortunately this keeps out the light also, so that a majority of the stables in this country are dark for three-fourths of the time during which animals are confined in them. This is all right at night, but during the day-time the stable should be as light as the dwelling, and made so in the same way—by glass windows. A few panes of glass and sash will not cost much, and a more profitable investment cannot be made. Shutting up shelters so closely, also shuts out the pure air. Leave a wide crevice under the eaves. The inside impure air becomes heated and lighter, as it becomes foul, and will rise and pass out at this crevice, and the outside, pure air, being colder and heavier will enter. The animals will have pure air, and no blasts will strike directly upon their bodies. Leaving openings in the roof, and building small houses (often improperly called cupolas), with lattice work sides over them, is a splendid way to ventilate barns and stables, and improve the looks of the building.

### Judging Live Stock.

The *Maine Farmer* takes a very sensible view of the common plan of judging live stock. It says that a scale of points has a fascination for some men, including some very competent judges, but that paper would count its general adoption a misfortune.

"Carefully prepared scale of the desirable points in animals of different breed are valuable; chiefly, as we think, as a help to inexperienced breeders or observers in familiarizing themselves with these points. The assignment of comparative value to these points is necessarily arbitrary.

"One result of judging solely by a scale with fixed numerical value for each point would be, that an animal with some glaring defect in an important point might be placed over one without any striking excellences, but fairly good 'all round.' The first animal might be rejected by any intelligent breeder, while the second might be valuable. Thus a draft horse might be admirable in every point except that it had a very weak and badly formed back, or a cow might be nearly perfect model save that her udder was so poor that no breeder would care to rear a calf from her. Yet either of these, judged strictly by scale, might show a larger total than animals without a single bad point and of average merit in all.

"In selecting for breeding purposes, we belive it is at best, equally as important to emphasize the undesirable points as to give credit for the good ones. The tendency is to overlook weak points in admiration for unusual merit in some special characteristic."

### The Profits of Orchards.

The abundant supply of apples the past season, and the low prices they have brought in market, have induced many landowners to hesitate in planting for future profit, and some are even prepared to cut down their trees. This result teaches a useful lesson—to plant less in number and give better cultivation. Many have been so eager to grow rich fast, that they have extended their orchards beyond their ability to give them the best management. The crops have been large, but of moderate or poor quality. A certain amount of expense must always be incurred in gathering, packing and shipping the fruit, and if the prices obtained are sufficient only for covering all these expenses nothing is gained. Half as many, if well grown and excellent in quality and appearance, may sell for a higher price, and give positive and satisfactory returns. The man who raises fine fruit, carefully assorts, packs well, and marks his name on all his packages, will ultimately acquire a reputation among purchasers by which he can always obtain a ready and good market when the poultry is flooded with second rate products. The aim for success should therefore be to select the best varieties, give the trees the best cultivation, prune to prevent a mass of brush, destroy insects, gather carefully, assort the best, pack securely, and ship to intelligent and competent venders who know the difference between the finest and only medium fruit, and who can take advantage of this difference in supplying purchasers.—*From the Country Gentleman.*

A beautiful clock is made of ivory white Sicilienne in long pellize shape, laid in narrow pleats down the center of the back, lined with pink satin and bordered with white marabout feather trimming.

Dissolve one pound of copperas in two gallons of water, and add to it one gill of sulphuric acid, then add one ounce of phosphate of soda, and the same quantity of common salt. Pour a tablespoonful of this mixture in a quart of drinking water, and you will give the fowls a splendid and cheap tonic. It invigorates and wards off disease.

### What is Malaria!

A PLAN TO SUCCESSFULLY COMBAT A DISEASE THAT DEFIES ANALYSIS.

The once accepted theory that malaria flourished only in wet, swampy localities, and followed the clearing of large tracts of land, is no longer tenable, as the majority of its victims are now numbered among inhabitants of cities and long established settlements.

But laying aside all questions of theory we come face to face with the vital question, what is malaria? and how is it to be successfully vanquished? To the first enquiry we reply, *mal aria* (bad air) from which the word is derived, explains its character exactly. Bad air taken into the lungs and disseminated through the blood, poisons the entire system, and typhoid fever, malarial fever, diphtheria and other dangerous diseases follow. Equally bad effects result from contaminated water, bad drainage, or continued over-exertion, as they all cause loss of nerve life, the essence of physical well being.

Malarial poison cannot be detected by chemical tests, and is only known by its effects upon the system.

One of the worst cases of malaria was that of Mrs. C. F. Bosben, of 67 Fifth St., Troy, N. Y. Her experience, of great value, is given, that others may receive like benefit. She suffered not only from malaria, her complexion being of a saffron hue, but also from enlargement of the liver. Her appetite was ravenous, especially for acids. "One day," says Mrs. Bosben, "my physician asked for a sample of fluid for chemical analysis. I was then passing 7 ounces a day, which he reported as 'very bad,' and that he could do no more for me, as I had all the indications of bright's disease. I then went to a specialist on Madison Ave., who recommended electricity, saying I had spinal disease. For six months I did not have a natural movement of the bowels. I took in all 125 electrical treatments. I was much bloated, and have weighed as high as 175 pounds. I would have periods of semi-unconsciousness, seeing my friends, but being unable to converse. Racking pains pierced the base of my brain. I became so dizzy I could not walk across the floor without support. I also to a great extent lost my memory. I then began to use a preparation I had frequently heard of, but confess I had but little faith in."

"At first it made me deathly sick, but after the bile had been eliminated I began to amend and dismissed my physician. When I commenced the new treatment I weighed 160 pounds. In three months I was down to my natural weight, 140 pounds. I have a good appetite, my liver performs its functions, my complexion is good, and no one would think from my appearance that I had ever greatly improved. My headaches and dizziness have disappeared." The case of William Wallace Lounsbury, of 228 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. is another remarkable one. He says: "In addition to being dizzy and having a sallow complexion, my digestion was very poor and I suffered almost continually with severe pains in my bowels. Finally, I became too ill to leave my bed and called in an allopath physician of thirty-seven years practice. He prescribed quinine. After being in bed a week without receiving any benefit, and having night sweats which colored my linen yellow, I concluded to take my wife's advice and try warners safe cure. From the first it helped me, and after taking six bottles, with safe pills, I was cured entirely of all pain, poor digestion and bloody discharges, a healthy color took the place of a sallow one, and I felt like a new creature."

From the above it will be observed that malaria has no certain localities for its own, but lurks wherever bad air and water predominate. The only sure method to counteract its poisonous effects is to check its first development.

### Protecting Trees From Mice.

Every winter thousands of dollars are lost by the ravages of mice, and in nearly every case where damage is done to trees, the owners acknowledge that they neglected to use any means to protect their orchards. Too many depend upon tramping down the snow in the winter so that the mice cannot work beneath it; we do not deny but this mode is effectual when thoroughly practiced, but the great trouble arises from not attending to it promptly, and while off from guard the damage is done.

It is said that by coating the trunks of the trees a foot up from the ground with equal parts of pine-tar and fish oil, mice will not touch them. The remedy that we have always used, and one that never failed, is to make a small compact mound of dirt around the bodies of the trees. A wagon load of common clay will furnish material for protecting any ordinary sized orchard, and but little time is required to do up the job.

If grass, leaves, and other substances in which mice can find lodgment are kept away from trees, they will very seldom be meddled with. It is a very great mistake to manure an orchard in the fall with light compost, old straw, or anything else in which vermin can nest.

### Two Adventuresome Girls.

During the last year occasional mention has been made of the horseback trip of two Wisconsin girls to California and return. Inglegert Larson, a well-to-do farmer, living two miles west of Marquette, Green Lake county, has two daughters, Emma and Ida, who were possessed of adventuresome spirits, and in May, 1883, they formed the determination to make a horseback trip to California. Mr. Larson furnished them horses and they started on their long and tiresome ride of 2,000 miles, unattended by male escort. They made the trip as far as Sydney, Neb., with two horses, but there they purchased an Indian pony for a pack-horse. In the fall of 1883 they reached Portland, Oregon, and went from there by rail to visit relatives in California. After a few months' visit there they started on the return trip. Emma came only as far on the return trip as Kearney, Neb., and will spend the winter there, coming home in the spring. Ida continued the journey alone, and arrived home last week. No adventures of consequence were encountered on the route, although they were several times overtaken by Indians, who traveled for miles with them, but showed no disposition to harm them. Wild animals also crossed their path, but they escaped all danger. People met them as they came into town, and in some instances entertained them very nicely.

It is said that if apples are covered with buckwheat chaff they will keep well, and do not freeze as easily as when straw, sawdust or earth are used.

### Foreign Immigration for 1884.

The foreign immigration for the year just closed has fallen off about twenty per cent., the arrivals being about one hundred thousand less than during 1883. This was to have been expected, in view of the general business depression in this country and the growing scarcity of lands available for settlement. An addition of more than 450,000 to our population from foreign sources indicates very clearly, however, that the United States is still looked upon as the most desirable haven for oppressed and unfortunate humanity in the world. Although the past has been a comparatively dull year as far as immigration is concerned, no other country can begin to show as large an accession to its population from foreign sources.

A view of the nationality of the coming citizens will not be without interest. The complete figures can only be given for eleven months ending November 30, but they are sufficient to show the drift. Germany furnished by long odds the most immigrants, the number reaching 150,851. Ireland stands next in the list, with 57,083. England and Wales furnished 51,615 and Canada 43,418. Sweden stands fifth, with 23, 436, while Austria, Norway and Italy swelled the new population about 13,000 each. It will be seen by this statement that the immigrants of Teutonic or Saxon origin comprise nearly 300,000, or two-thirds of the entire number.

Hard as times are thought to be in this country these statistics of immigration indicate that they must be much harder in most other countries. Men don't leave home and fatherland by the hundreds of thousands for fun generally. They only leave when the struggle for existence has become too hard to be longer continued with a hopeful chance of success.—*Phila. Times.*

### What Imagination Will Do.

A good joke has leaked out about the baggagemaster on Conductor Benedict's train of the Naugatuck road. The other day he mournfully took on at Bridgeport a heavy casket box, and all the train hands supposed they had a corpse for a passenger. Some remarks were made that the box was rather light, and the baggagemaster declared that he believed the body was a resurrected one. Soon after leaving Bridgeport, this thought preyed upon him, and immediately his olfactory nerves were offended in confirmation of his theory. Forthwith he opened all the doors of the baggage car, and at length betook himself for refuge to the smoker, declaring that he could stand it no longer. Occupants of the mail and express compartments also complained of the odor. When the train reached Winsted an undertaker called for the box and asked permission of the station baggage master to leave it in the baggage-room. A mild but firm protest was made against keeping a corpse in his room over night. A similar apeal to the express authorities met with a prompt refusal. The undertaker smiled a regular business style, unscrewed the box, and showed—a new, empty coffin.

### Why Times are Dull.

Why are there dull times? Is it that people need less this year than in former years? Are there fewer people in the country now than when last we enjoyed the benefits of prosperity? Quite the contrary; our population is larger and there is more actual business in every way. The trouble is to be traced not to the consumers, but to the manufacturers. Three years ago there was a great boom, goods could not be turned out fast enough, additions were built to shops that were too small, larger stores were hired to accommodate the increased stock ordered, and factories on the other side were enlarged to cope with the demands from America. In the rush and eagerness to turn out goods men did not stop to think that this could not last forever, and that the day would come when the market would be glutted. We have since had time to ponder over the situation at our leisure, it is evident that the manufacturing facilities of the country, if taxed to the utmost, can turn out enough goods to overfill the market, and the reaction is bound to come. This is designated as a fast age; let us be a little slower and surer.—*The Manufacturing Jeweller.*

### Coffin Handles.

Coffin handles hold a modest place among 10,000 varieties of hardware although the product is simply enormous. Tons of metal are consumed. They vary in size from the width of the hand to the length of the coffin. The variation in design is almost infinite. Some are chaste and plain; others are chased and ornate. Some are silver plated; others are gold plated. Some are nickel plated; others are covered with figured velvet. Whether it be for the coffins of the very poor or the very rich here, are handles to suit, made by the ton and sold far and wide, not only in this country, but over all the world. The native of the tropics who sends in tropical fruits takes part of his pay in Yankee coffin handles.

The great concerns that make handles by the ton sell to the jobbers, who in turn sell to the undertakers, who in their turn sell to the consumers. The business has grown rapidly of late years, and is yet growing. It seems to be a fashion that meets with favor—to put on coffin handles. The long handles extending the whole length of the coffin are very useful as well as ornamental, where the good old custom of having the pall bearers actually carry the body is preserved.

### Farm Notes.

Now that the new year is in, every farmer should keep strict accounts and also a diary.

The cellar should be kept strictly clean, as decaying vegetable is often a source of disease.

Warm and dry quarters are a necessity for the successful wintering of sheep in the northern states. Wet weather injures sheep more than any other stock, because the wool retains the moisture.

A common herd, well cared for, will often yield better returns than a grade or pure-blooded one where the owner places more confidence in blood and pedigree than he does in good care and management.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says that it costs to plant, cultivate, mulch, and get into bearing an acre of strawberries about $80, and $50 to $60 to harvest and sell the crop, sometimes leaving a profit of $250. The crop is, however, subject to as many uncertainties as a crop of wheat, and the expense is as large in proportion perhaps in one case as in the other.

Jas. H. Mercer distinctly states that Acker's English Remedy has and does cure contracted consumption. Ask for circular. An entirely new medicine, guaranteed.

John Hershberger, of Kansas, sowed 1½ bushels on three acres and harvested 135 bushels o. good wheat. This is at the rate of forty-five bushels per acre, and ninety bushels for every bushel of seed sown.

Jas. H. Mercer states that indigestion prepares every one for disease, but guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure all forms of indigestion.

With fat cattle at seven cents per pound a breeder finds that in feeding four pounds of corn and fodder together, cut fine, with two pounds of linseed meal to each steer, the corn alone brings about seventy cents per bushel.

Ask James H. Mercer about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.


## —Boarding Stable.—

Having recently leased the Exchange Hotel Stable, I am now running it as a boarding, exchange and Hotel stable. I can offer owners the very best accommodation for their horses. My loose boxes and single stalls for boarders are large and in good condition, my prices reasonable. I shall always buy a good horse when the price is suitable, and intend to keep such on hand for sale, either single drivers or matched pairs. Persons in distant parts of the country can send their horses to be prepared for the market. The drives are good in all directions from my stable door, so that those coming here with fine horses needing daily exercise can have the advantage of the best roads to jog them upon. The Exchange Hotel Stable is so situated as to exclude objectionable persons, who not unfrequently interfere with sales. I shall be pleased to communicate with any gentlemen from the country who may be coming to this place with horses for sale. By permission I refer you to W. R. Tubbs, Proprietor of Exchange Hotel.

**W. A. Hartzel,**

nov1-3m* Bloomsburg, Pa.

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—10.—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

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Bloomsburg, Pa

## 1885.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy, free, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

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### "I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggists, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me, I used two bottles! I am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop Bitters. I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism!!! For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well today as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success" "In this great and" Valuable medicine. Anyone! wishing to know more about my cure? Can learn by addressing me E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

I consider your Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, Kidney —Complaint "And nervous debility. I have just" Returned "From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more Good! Than anything else! A month ago I was extremely "Emaciated!!!" And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength! and "Flesh!" And hardly a day passes but what I am complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson, —Wilmington, Del.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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Dec 19

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## J. SALTZER.

HEADQUARTERS

For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World-renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

MAIN STREET, **Bloomsburg**

## C. B. ROBBINS,

**DEALER IN**

***Foreign and Domestic***

WINES AND LIQUORS,

**AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.**

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

## READY PAY STORE.

## G. P. STINER,

DEALER IN

***GENERAL MERCHANDISE,***

Orangeville, Pa.,

UNDER ODD FELLOWS' HALL OPPOSITE

OLD CENTENNIAL HOTEL.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Cheapest Ready Pay Store in the county. Having opened a general store I solicit a share of the public patronage.

G. P. STINER.

Oct 31-3 mos

### RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

### Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave each Depot.

EASTWARD.

8.40 a. m.—Sea Shore Express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 1.15 p. m.; New York, 4.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.30 p. m.; Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.30 p. m.; Baltimore 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.30 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.05 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail, daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.05 a. m., New York 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

8.10 a. m.—Erie Mail, daily except Sunday, for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express daily except Sunday for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express daily except Sunday, for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.05 p. m. Fast Line daily except Sunday, for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 p. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.05 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.35 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.50 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 12.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.47 a. m.; Wilkes-barre 12.52 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.00 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.05 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.59 p. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

### PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Nov. 16, 1884

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11.37 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11.37 a. m., 6.13 and 9.30 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.56 (9.45 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR DEPOT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamaqua 8.45 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7.45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 8.50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11.55 a. m., Pottsville, ... 25 ... and Tamaqua, 1.40 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6.50 10.30 a. m. and 4.05 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9.00 a. m., 4.05 and 5.40 p. m.

Leave Sunbury 6.10 p. m.

" Lewisburg 4.45 p. m.

Passengers to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Jan. 16, 1884—tf.

### DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

| NORTH. | | | STATIONS. | SOUTH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p.m. | p.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
| 5 00 | 1 50 | 9 15 | ...Scranton... | 8 50 | 9 40 | 2 20 |
| 4 54 | 1 44 | 9 10 | ...Bellevue... | 8 55 | 9 45 | 2 25 |
| 4 48 | 1 38 | 9 04 | ...Taylorville... | 9 01 | 9 50 | 2 30 |
| 4 40 | 1 31 | 8 56 | ...Lackawanna... | 9 09 | 9 57 | 2 38 |
| 4 33 | 1 00 | 8 50 | ...Pittston... | 6 17 | 10 04 | 2 46 |
| 4 27 | 12 52 | 8 55 | ...West Pittston... | 6 23 | 10 09 | 2 51 |
| 4 22 | 12 52 | 8 48 | ...Wyoming... | 6 28 | 10 14 | 2 56 |
| 4 17 | 12 47 | 8 43 | ...Maltby... | 6 32 | 10 17 | 3 00 |
| 4 12 | 12 43 | 8 39 | ...Bennett... | 6 36 | 10 20 | 3 03 |
| 4 08 | 12 40 | 8 35 | ...Kingston... | 6 40 | 10 23 | 3 06 |
| 4 03 | 12 37 | 8 30 | ...Edwardsville... | 6 45 | 10 26 | 3 09 |
| 3 59 | 12 34 | 8 26 | Plymouth June | 6 50 | 10 29 | 3 11 |
| 3 59 | 12 28 | 8 25 | ...Plymouth... | 6 55 | 10 33 | 3 15 |
| 3 54 | 12 20 | 8 17 | ...Avondale... | 7 00 | 10 37 | 3 20 |
| 3 50 | 12 15 | 8 11 | ...Nanticoke... | 7 05 | 10 41 | 3 24 |
| 3 43 | 12 07 | 8 10 | Hunlock's Creek | 7 12 | 10 48 | 3 32 |
| 3 40 | 11 55 | 7 58 | ...Shickshinny... | 7 24 | 10 58 | 3 43 |
| 3 34 | 11 47 | 7 47 | ...Hick's Ferry... | 7 32 | 11 10 | 3 57 |
| 3 31 | 11 45 | 7 44 | ...Beach Haven... | 7 35 | 11 16 | 4 00 |
| 3 26 | 11 38 | 7 34 | ...Berwick... | 8 00 | 11 28 | 4 10 |
| 3 20 | 11 32 | 7 27 | ...Briar Creek... | 8 06 | 11 34 | 4 16 |
| 3 14 | 11 26 | 7 20 | ...Willow Grove... | 8 12 | 11 37 | 4 19 |
| 3 00 | 11 15 | 7 10 | ...Lime Ridge... | 8 24 | 11 46 | 4 30 |
| 2 52 | 11 08 | 7 01 | ...Espy... | 8 31 | 11 53 | 4 39 |
| 2 46 | 11 01 | 7 05 | ...Bloomsburg... | 8 39 | 11 59 | 4 45 |
| 2 40 | 10 54 | 6 59 | ...Rupert... | 8 45 | 12 05 | 4 52 |
| 2 35 | 10 51 | 6 54 | Catawissa Bridge | 8 50 | 12 08 | 4 57 |
| 2 28 | 10 45 | 6 47 | ...Danville... | 8 55 | 12 20 | 5 05 |
| 2 00 | 10 28 | 6 20 | ...Chulasky... | 9 02 | 12 28 | 5 12 |
| 1 54 | 10 24 | 6 15 | ...Catawissa... | 9 06 | 12 32 | 5 16 |
| 1 40 | 10 10 | 6 10 | Northumberland | 9 20 | 12 50 | 5 30 |
| p.m. | a.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882


JAMES REILLY,

Tonsorial Artist,

again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally.
14:y16,'80-tf

AGENCY OF WILEY & RUSSELL'S LABOR SAVING TOOLS & MACHINERY.

Head Quarters for Iron, Steel, Horseshoes Nails and Wagon Makers' and Blacksmiths' supplies. Israel Luckenbender, Store & Warerooms 108 Franklin Ave., also warerooms 111 Franklin Ave., and 140 Centre street.

SCRANTON PA.
may 23-1y